The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2[illegible]. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOLFERINO:

A Ground Plan of the Conflict, exhibiting the Positions and Movements of the Contending Armies; the various Localities referred to in Official and other Accounts; the General Features of the Country, and other Topographical Indications, Illustrative of the Battle.

Drawn and Engraved expressly for the New-York Times.

PLAN AND PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

From Military Sketches Made on the Spot.

The Positions of the French, Sardinian and Austrian Armies, Respectively, with their Movements during the Day.

Prepared for the New-York Times.

The immediate and prospective importance in the history of our times, of the great victory gained by NAPOLEON III. over FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, at Solferino on the 24th of June, has induced us to present our readers, with a full account of the topographical plan of the battle-field of that memorable day. This plan has been transferred from a Parisian military drawing made on the spot by the aid of the Sardinian staff and representing, as will be seen, the whole natural configuration of the ground. By following upon the plan the operations of the armies as described in the accompanying narrative which we publish to-day, the reader will be able to make himself thoroughly master of the leading features of the memorable battle. The dotted curves which make up so large a part of the plan represent the undulating hills and broken ground which stretches from the Lago di Garda, (marked L. G. on the plan,) in the north, to the town of Volta in the south, and upon both banks of the river Mincio—the course, varying breadth, islands and bridges of which our engraver has faithfully reproduced. The French forces are represented by the black blocks, the Sardinians by the shaded, and the Austrians by the white. The heavy black line which traverses the plan from Lonato in the west to near Castelnuovo in the east is the great railway from Brescia to Verona. The main country roads are given in small parallels; the water courses and streams by the thick lines; the cross-roads in dotted lines.

At 4 A. M. on the 24th, NAPOLEON III. being at the headquarters of Monte Chiero, about three miles west of Castiglione, Delle Rittiera heard a heavy cannonading in the village to the south-east, and hurrying to Castiglione, where day the French imperial Guard, found that the whole Austrian army was repassing the Mincio to attack him, and taking up the new positions between Castiglione and the river. NAPOLEON at once took his post on a high hill in front of Castiglione, (marked on our plan by a cross,) and thence directed the opening of the decisive battle of the day. It was from this hill that at a later hour our special and official correspondents were for some time enabled to obtain a full view of the mighty and magnificent drama, as it advanced to the climax of victory for the Franco-Italian arms. While NAPOLEON III. from this point, was ordering his army into the fight, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was completing his retreat to the head-quarters at Cavriana, (marked likewise by a cross upon our plan.)

At the time the Austrians were in full possession of Volta, Cavriana, San Cassano, and Solferino—yet they had not made as much progress in establishing themselves on the road from Goito by Cerlungo on Guidizzolo, and it was in this direction that the French made their earliest successful advance, the Austrians being beaten entirely out of Medole by 7 o'clock in the morning, and had not the corps of Marshal CANROBERT been delayed by the caution of that officer at Castel Goffredo till late in the day, the operations of San Rizzo, towards Guidizzolo would have so coincided with those of the Duke de MAGENTA on Cavriana, as to have cut the enemy off from their retreat by Goito towards Mantua.

The most fiercely contested positions of the day were those of Pozzolengo and San Martino, where the Austrians endeavored to check and crush the Sardinians on the left of the allied army; and those of Solferino and Cavriana, from which the French overcome, after hours of heroic and sanguinary conflict, succeeded in driving the Austrian main body. The Piedmontese artillery, which finally closed the battle on the Austrian right, was posted on the ridge of Monzambano, and it was in the valley to the right of the railway, and on the road to San Martino, that Prince NAPOLEON made his splendid charges at the head of his own cavalry. The decisive capitulation of the Austrian rear, at Solferino at 2½ P. M. was witnessed by Prince JEROME from the hill of the Madonna della Pieve, hence seen rising on our plan just above Cavriana. At that moment the young Emperor recognized his defeat, and, while the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with the Austrian Archduke on the field, rode directly away by a by-path down to the Strada Cavallara, a little cross-road seen running on our plan from Solferino to Pozzolengo, where two bridges cross the Mincio and lead to Valeggio, Prince JEROME made a detour by Cavriana to Volta, and, seeing no hope left, rode up by Goito and struck the Strada Cavallara just below Monte Olivetto. Along this concurrent line the retreating French threatened only twenty minutes in the rear of the flying Emperor, but FRANCIS JOSEPH crossed the river in safety, and the pursuit was arrested for the night by the Austrian occupation of Valleggio.

During the night the Austrians falling back from Volta moved across the Mincio by pontoon bridges, and the strong position of the left bank near Monzambano was occupied by the Fifth Austrian Corps. This with the previous dispositions of his army on the same bank, enabled FRANCIS JOSEPH to rest his weary limbs and meditate on the uncertainty of human affairs, at his new head-quarters of Villa Franca, about seven miles east of Valleggio, during the night of the 24th. During the same night NAPOLEON III., after entertaining the dinner assigned for the Majesty of Austria at Cavriana, was sleeping off the fatigues of victory in the bed which the enemy had occupied the night before. Several points, insignificant in themselves, but of interest during the battle, which are not named upon our plan, would have been inserted there had the official accounts of the action reached us in time to permit of this without unnecessary delay in the publication. They will be easily located, however, by the careful reader. The hamlets of Robecco, lying between Castiglione and Cerlungo, and of Rocca on the main road from Castel Goffredo to Cerlungo, and not far to the southeast of Cerlungo; with the farm-house of Cerlungo on the main road from Medole and a little southwest of Guidizzolo, are the chief of these points. The heights described in the account of the Austrian position at Solferino as the Vigna and Rocca, will be found the first on the northern side of the road which passes through the town. The little stream Redone, which strengthened the Austrian position so materially, will also be easily identified running along the east of the Rocca to the northeast of Solferino.

Details and Pictures of the Battle of Solferino, from the London Times—Enormous Strength of the Austrian Positions and Brilliancy of the Allied Victory.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The following letter is from the same correspondent who has described the principal events of this war.

PESCHIERA, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

I regret almost to have written to you yesterday after the first impression of the battle; it might give a certain local coloring to one's narrative, but it was at the expense of accuracy. In a small engagement where you can personally overlook every movement and every phase of the fight, the setting down one's first impression is, no doubt, the best plan, but in a great battle, like that fought on St. John's day, you have to collect the details by degrees, and it is only after the knowledge of all the details that the battle assumes its proper shape, in your mind, and you are thus enabled to give a true picture of it. It is almost presumptuous in such a case to give an account at the first moment, for even the Commander-in-Chief of an army would have some difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the battle within five hours after it occurred, and would be rather embarrassed in giving an account of it. I find that my first impression was right, and that no battle was expected on our side. It was known that the rear guard of the Austrian army, the Corps of Benedek, (the Eighth,) which had fought at Malegnano, and protected thence the retreat of the bulk of the army, had repassed the Mincio on the 19th inst. It had first received orders to stop at Castiglione and prepare to hold that place, but it had scarcely begun to execute this order when a counter order arrived, which recalled the rear guard behind the Mincio. In consequence of this it passed the Mincio at Monzambano, leaving only a few outposts behind it. Up to this time, then, the intention of the Austrians was evidently to contest themselves with defending the Mincio line. From the 19th to the 23d, a change came over the plans, which may be, perhaps, explained by the circumstance that GYULAI only took leave of the army on that day. He did so in a very hasty order of the day, merely saying that his Majesty the Emperor had called him elsewhere, and that he was leaving in consequence. It is the opinion, I believe, universally, that Gyulai, who, as I have, when speaking of himself, I mean the year of history in 1848, was one of Major General of the Italian army, of which the Emperor Colonel, took command. From all we can make out, there seems to have been a great difference in the general for the Generals, what all think themselves entitled to the expense command. For instance, Gen. Benedek, who is considered (at any rate by his own corps) as the fittest to command, is accused by Gyulai of having come too late for the battle of Magenta on purpose, although it is more probable that, being on the other side of the Po, he had not sufficient time to arrive.

At any rate, it late put an end to all these jealousies, which are greatly deplored by the army, that the Emperor takes the command in person. This was on the 23d. On the 23d the army received an order to be ready at 2 P. M. and the whole immense force consisting of the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th corps, crossed the Mincio that day, and had taken up their respective positions before the evening closed in. Tuesday, another must be added twelve of the best cavalry regiments, from whose activity we (at plain of the Campo di Medole a great deal was expected) cannot have remembered, but then, we are not soldiers. Battle this, a strong park of position guns and also collected over the river.

On seeing such a force cross the river in one day and move up to positions some of which were ten or twelve miles from the bank of the Mincio, one would be astonished at the service Gyulai, great number, have attacked portions of it in the beginning of the war.

And this opinion is borne in defence of the Austrians on the idea so much as to attack the allied armies, and drive them out of Lombardy. The good humor seemed to have been great, for the march to Brescia and Milan had become talk-talk among the officers. The Emperor came up the same evening, and early the next morning visited the position at Solferino.

This Return of the Austrians had been so sudden that the news of it had not reached the allied army. For reasons which I cannot mention now, the enemy of them to penetrate into the Tyrol in order to have to carry more than it ended their plans. You may have observed this from the short marches our army has made since we left Brescia. The Allies commenced no movement on the day of the 24th. The only project for that day was that the Piedmontese, whose lines extended from Desenzano on the Lake, along the outer ridge of hills down to Rivoltella, should send out two reconnoissances, one in the direction of Peschiera, and the other in that of Pozzolengo on the road to the bridge of Salionze, while the five French corps of MARSHAL BAZAINE, which occupied the continuation of the ridge from Esenta to Castiglione was likewise to send out two reconnoissances in the direction of Madonna del Monte, on the road from Castiglione to Pozzolengo, and the other on that leading to Solferino.

I was, as you remember, under the impression that it was the meeting of these reconnoissances which was the beginning of the battle. As far as the Piedmontese are concerned this was correct, but not quite so as far as the French were concerned, for before these reconnoissances started their line of outposts was attacked in the plain from Medole to San Cassano. The plan of the enemy seems to have been to reduce the right wing and strike a decisive blow at their left, so as to endanger if not cut off our line of retreat. For this purpose the Eighth Corps, BENEDEK's, which had come over the Mincio, was posted on the heights about Pozzolengo, while the rest of the army was massed from Solferino to Medole and Cavriana to Cerlungo. This movement to turn our right flank was only possible so long as the heights of Solferino were held; for, those once lost, the army, it will immediately find itself in the plain, was in danger of being cut in two, and of losing one or two of the Mincio passes; ok.

The Emperor, who, as you remember, arrived about an hour after the first shot was fired, saw this danger instantly, as well as the necessity of getting possession of this key of the position. The great point was to hold back the enemy's forces brought against our right, and to push him back in the plain until this could be effected. For this purpose the First Corps received the order to go on the roads which skirt the hills looking down into the plain; the Second Corps took its place at its right; again at its right was placed the Fourth Corps, and the third was kept back as a reserve on the extreme right of every to assistance to the Fourth, if necessary, to prevent the flank movement in the rear. The infantry of the Guard was placed in reserve behind the First and Second Divisions, while the whole cavalry was kept ready to advance as soon as the enemy was driven back to where the open Corsica di Medole. The strategy with which the Austrians held the position of Solferino was only equaled by the efforts which they made to throw back our right wing, and, if possible, to cut down it.

I gave you an idea of the position of Solferino. I sketch you it as one of those hamlets such as folks applied the saying, "The more you look at it the more you like it." It is impossible to imagine anything stronger than this hill fort, with its high precipitous sides and castles of rock, flanked by smaller spurs just of convenient height and distance for support. The Austrians, who, of course, knew every inch of their maneuvering ground, made the most of these advantages. But it was above all the entrances to the village, and the roadways to the village, which built on the side of the steep hill, they are as well as the gardens, stand, as it were, on high terraces, and their walls form a kind of rampart round the village. Every wall had been loopholed, and behind it were rows of good rifles, of the Austrian pattern, and also which were supplied to them by those posted behind. In constructing into this village great care was taken. The ground before it had been cleared, so as to completely expose those who wanted to take the place by storm. There being no bushes, and the pathway being too high to assist the First Corps, the first, who distinguished themselves under the battle of Magenta, made a human pyramid, those taller exposing themselves to the enemy's fire while others, who kept up against them in order to get over the wall. Such was the strength of the position which the Austrians had to attack.

But the most terrific carnage was, as usual, round the churches—one situate close underneath the high square tower, the "Spia d'Italia," of which I have so often spoken, the other on one of the spurs the mountain thrown out, toward the lake, and then the Spia d'Italia itself. The square tower, and the ruined wall which surrounded it, are, I hear you, built on a high conical mountain, which thrusts out these spurs, one toward the plain, the second toward Castiglione, and the third toward the lake. The first of these is the tower, with a curious square, and a large and beautiful church in its walls. One of the roads goes down to the plain from this point through a tolerably steep street, and immediately at the village the road goes down to a gentle slope. This road is flanked on the left by a high bricked garden, while on the right it is protected by the long, plastered wall of a house which runs from the tower in the direction of Castiglione, and which forms a prominent feature in the country, owing to a more than of high poplars planted in a row. The third spur, lower than the two others, commanded this direction by its position. The church, without a prominent feature. Just at the junction of this spur with the mountain itself a very steep road leads down toward Castiglione. The part of the village built about these points is called the upper village. Toward Cavriana the mountain falls off very precipitously, and just at the base of it is built the lower village, to which the road leads up by San Cassiano.

As all the roads are between the different spurs, each forms a sort of defile. The chief attacks were consequently directed upon the heights themselves. Most of these are so steep at their upper part that a person unincumbered by anything has the greatest difficulty in climbing them, so you may imagine what it was for the French soldiers to get to the top with their packs. The Austrians on the top had left their behind them, and waited the attack in this manner. Add to this difficulty a scorching June sun, several hostile batteries sending down grape, and a dense mass of infantry firing down with their rifles. It was soon before the heights were crowned. A brigade of the First Division of the First Corps, and one of the Second Division, First Corps, did their best to get possession of the heights, but they had to go back again. It was then that the Emperor, who was on one of the low hills directing the movements, is reported to have said, "*Il faut aller se poser d'est la clef de la position. Dites aux Grenadiers de la Garde d'avancer;*" and then, as if remembering that they had had their share at Magenta, he said, "*Non; envoyez la premiere brigade des Voltigeurs;*" and the Chasseurs and the 2nd battalion of the First and Second Regiments of Voltigeurs came on, and took the heights at a run, with the twelve guns which were placed there. They took up so magnificent that the Emperor, and the Imperial of the whole field, raised their caps, and shouted, "*Vive les Voltigeurs!*"

I got to the place a short time after it had been taken, and I must confess I never saw such destruction of humanity in so small a space. You may what the fight cost both sides when you consider that the number and footings of the different regiments engaged could come to them. Three of the battery who were in the keep at the foot of the town were taken prisoners. They had orders to retreat the place to the last man.

The attack of the Second Corps, which, as you will remember, was placed on the right of the first, and had to clear the plain on the left of the road to Goito, near the slopes of the hills, had no less difficulties, although of another kind. The ground is as level as a table by nature, but has been intersected with roads, hedges, rows of trees, ditches and banks. Every one of these artificial obstacles became a new bulwark of resistance to the enemy. This resistance was greatly facilitated by the number of houses of which Solferino is little more than a collection, which had to be taken.

The Fourth Corps worked in the same way on the right-hand side of the Goito road. One part of the Corps was sent to make a flank movement from the Goito, and advance towards Castiglione, about the heights of Cavriana. The fight, above all, in the Solferino, was most obstinate, for the Austrians, who saw themselves in danger of losing the Goito road, and being thrown towards the hills, did every thing to prevent the advance of the Fourth Corps. In spite of this, both the columns succeeded in the afternoon on the Campo di Medole. No doubt the Austrians had reserved this attack very much, and been well and fortunately for the allied armies, it failed. A person in the Emperor's suite, speaking to the Emperor of Austria, says that when the latter saw the retreat of his troops from the tower of Cavriana he had tears in his eyes.

While this was going on on our right the Piedmontese, as had been agreed, sent forward their reconnoissance—one column, a brigade of the Fifth Division, with two guns, towards Peschiera, and the other a brigade of the Third Division, with four guns, towards Pozzolengo. This last column had for its antagonist the Sardinian of the Fifth Division. [illegible] the country [illegible] the country [illegible] the road by the railway, [illegible] Pozzolengo.

The country in the south of the Piedmontese reconnoissance is very greatly broken the operations have had a lot of the ground the lake. [illegible] with trees it is not very favorable for observation. The Sardinian, [illegible] the neighborhood of the [illegible] the country [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

more striking than the noble and patriotic way in which it behaved. Not a house or family, however small, which has not found means to accommodate one or more of the wounded, and many deprived themselves not only of their comforts, but of necessaries, in order to relieve the sufferings of those who fought for them. All those who had carriages at their disposal went out themselves to the French and Piedmontese lines, to bring back wounded. Others were waiting at the gates of the town for their arrival, and carried off the wounded as if they were a treasure which they had found; others, again, in order to be beforehand in the work of charity and patriotism, went out several miles on the road [illegible]

These efforts were suddenly disturbed yesterday afternoon by one of those panics which are common the day after a battle, when the excitement has not yet had time to abate, and all minds are still very sensitive to any outward impression. I happened to be on the road [illegible]

[illegible]

DESENZANO, Tuesday, June 28.

Here I am, on the shores of the Lake of Garda, looking across the smoothest, bluest and most transparent sheet of water to those bold Alpine peaks which enclose the lake to the north. There is Monte Baldo and the famous plateau of Rivoli, just distinguishable on the other shore, close to the white dusky road which leads up to the valley of the Adige. [illegible]

[illegible]

VOLTA, Wednesday, June 29.

[illegible]

The road of communication to the south by Cremona and Pavia on the one side, and Piacenza on the other, is open, so that now the northerly road by Milan, which was formerly the one used, will be relieved of a considerable part of its traffic. The bridge at Gassano over the Oglio has been replaced by a pontoon bridge. The Corps of Prince Napoleon, which came that way, is already so close to the Great Army that it can cooperate with it, and before you have received this letter he will probably have taken up the position assigned to him. One of his divisions (D'Autemarre) was already at Casatic several days ago, while the rest, with the Prince himself, was close to it at Tredina.

Peace Proposals of Prussia as Reported by the London Times—Their Puerile Absurdity and Inevitable Rejection by France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

The Prince Regent of Prussia, without possessing any claim for consideration as a statesman, is a straightforward, honest soldier. His experience of war is confined to the French campaign of 1814, (wherein he served in a subordinate place,) and to the command of the Prussian troops who put down the Baden revolutionists in 1848-9. His greatest admirers will hardly assert that he has given proof of [illegible]

[illegible]

custom; and that it had no hostile intentions against the Emperor Napoleon. Germany, however, knew that, though this was part of the truth, it was not the whole truth, [illegible] action, and [illegible] right.

No sooner [illegible] prepared propositions for peace, which she transmitted to England and Russia. She was naturally anxious to secure the [illegible] cooperation of these neutral Powers, but she distinctly stated that, in the event of their refusal to make common cause, she reserved the full right of assuming the initiative and of presenting her proposals for the acceptance of the belligerent States. With England she has, as might have been expected, proved unsuccessful. The known opinions of Lords Palmerston and John Russell, no less than the actual march of events in Italy, left but little prospect of success in that direction. Strange as it may appear, there is better hope of some understanding with Russia, and, as I shall hereafter show, the Czar is not likely to take any active part against Germany.

Without affecting to know the exact tenor of the proposals submitted by Prussia, I can assert that they are substantially as follows: 1. The creation into an independent State of the provinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers; 2. Venice and the provinces east of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria; 3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula; 4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the concurrence of France.

These propositions will receive the support of all the Powers forming the Germanic Confederation. Nay, there are some who think they do not go far enough, and who are anxious that the Confederation should interfere in defence of the integrity of Austrian Italy. The whole of the Powers agree in thinking that the line of the Mincio is necessary for the strategic defence of Germany on the side of the Tyrol, and they will never consent to Venice falling into the hands of a great maritime Power. They assert that even now the war is not localized to Italy. Klapka addresses the Hungarians in inflammatory proclamations from the Emperor's head-quarters, and with his consent. Kossuth is on his way to the camp of Louis Napoleon, and the Republican standard, trampled under foot in France, is to be elevated in the hereditary States of Austria. In Bohemia and the Tyrol, in Hungary and Venice, revolutionary agents are at work, and the very existence of Austria as a great Power is in imminent danger.

No time is therefore to be lost, and interference must be prompt in order to be efficacious. The revolutionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the German tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What, say the "governing classes," if Napoleon III., after defeating Austria at another Austerlitz, should attack Prussia at another Jena? In the words of Gentz, they feel "that it is neither to England nor Russia that they must look for deliverance, however desirable the assistance of those Powers may be. It is to Germany, and to Germany alone, that the task must be reserved." They remember that Prussia, having deserted Austria in 1806-7, the latter, after the defeat of Austerlitz, observed a "strict neutrality." They have not forgotten that the result of that battle was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States," according to the Federal Act, "severed forever from the German empire, rendered independent of any Power foreign to the Confederacy, and placed under the protection of France." They know that the coalesced Princes pleaded the necessity, in consequence of the weakness of their former chief, of looking out for a new Protector possessing sufficient force to secure them from insult. They read that Napoleon I., in announcing the Confederation of the Rhine to the Diet of Ratisbon, declared "That he had accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That so pacific were his objects that he would never carry his views beyond that river." They remember how the First Napoleon kept that promise, and they see his successor, who "represents the principle, the cause, and the defeat," pursuing his *idées Napoléoniennes* on the plains of Lombardy. They may therefore be excused if they are alarmed at their position, and if they take such steps as may be necessary for self-preservation. The point in dispute is simply as to the wisdom and timeliness of the measures they have adopted. It cannot for a moment be asserted that the Rhenish frontier is in imminent danger, and yet see what Prussia is doing.

She proposed to the Diet that the Seventh and Eighth Corps of the Federal army (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt) should be placed on the Upper Rhine; and we have just heard that the military commission to whom the question was referred by the Diet has this day reported in favor of her demand. By the end of next week her army will be in full march. Two *corps d'armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. Twelve hundred men are working at the fortifications of Konigsberg, hitherto neglected out of respect to that Power. The Guards will be stationed between Wittenberg and Erfurt, ready to march at a moment's notice to Silesia or the Rhine, from which they will be about equidistant. On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed—80,000 at Dusseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th Corps of the Federal Army, the troops of Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns. A requisition to that effect will be at once made to the Diet at Frankfort. She has already a large force at Mayence, and the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, and Magdeburg are being carefully looked to. When these preparations are complete she will, probably, make her proposals to France. Should she do so, they will most unquestionably be refused, and Prussia will then be compelled either to support her diplomacy by her bayonets, or to eat her leek with patience and resignation.

Effects of the Defeat of Solferino on the Austrian People.

From the London Times.

The result of this defeat must be far greater than the loss of a field of battle and a strategic line, or even of the variously stated killed and wounded who cumber the hospitals and moulder under the surface of the plain. Despotism can only exist under the condition of victory. The corpse of Louis the Great was hooted on its way to sepulture, and Napoleon the Great looked around in vain for some hopeful friends to counsel further resistance before he signed his final abdication. In the army of Austria and among the people of Austria, if we are rightly informed, all is now irritation, rising rapidly to disaffection. The soldiery are still as confident as ever in themselves, but they have no longer any confidence in their leaders. It was under the fear of impending mutiny that Gyulai was removed from his command. For the first time, the general voice in the city and camp dares to accuse the aristocracy as the cause of the great national disgrace, and to inveigh loudly against the exclusive character of the disposition of military rank. The soldiery, whether Austrians, Hungarians, or Croats, true to their military *esprit de corps*, demand to be led back again to battle—but by leaders who are able to command them. They refuse to admit the supposition that they are inferior to the French as soldiers. They are exasperated and not cowed, and their exasperation is even greater against the system by which they have been sacrificed than against the enemy by whom they have been defeated. They insist upon fighting, and, in the face of the general excitement, it will be impossible for the Emperor, either for strategic or for political purposes, to shrink from repeating once and again the experiment so disastrously made at Solferino. But, if we may trust the reports of those who have most recently mixed with all classes of the soldiery, it is no longer with the hope or the care to save Italy to the Austrian Empire, or to give effect to the old Imperial policy, that other battles are demanded, but simply with the desire to retrieve the honor of the army, to recover to themselves their own self respect, and to prove to the world that as soldiers they are not inferior to the French. The country to a great extent shares this sentiment. The hope is now, as in 1844, that after having defeated the foreign enemy they may make peace with honor, and may then turn round and arrange their own affairs at home. The Government which was tolerated in its prosperity, has become contemptible immediately it has proved itself to be weak; and all its subjects have discovered that it has no moral qualities to preserve it from general detestation. Now, for the first time, the Emperor hears the truth from his people; and while the figment of his military power is being rudely exposed by the French, the popular voice cries aloud, "It is for this impotent imposture that the people have been sacrificed, and that the nation has been reduced to bankruptcy!"

It is difficult to predict how far this very reasonable dissatisfaction of the armed and unarmed subjects of the Austrian Empire may carry them. It is an exaggeration, and perhaps scarcely an exaggeration, of the general sentiment which pervaded the English nation when the Crimean campaign made manifest the despotism and imbecility of the aristocratic chiefs of our military force. In our system this is the only department which is homogeneous with a despotic form of government, and which is not responsible to the House of Commons. If in those days the English Constitution was upon its trial, in this fragment of absolute power, despotic institutions were also upon their trial. Now that quiet times are for a moment returned, those who are most interested in the preservation of an effective national force are allowed to relapse into their old somnolence and long-tried obstinacy.

After all that has been said and proved, the authors of that frightful waste at Balaklava, and of those dreadful scenes on the plateau before Sebastopol, wear honors and titles as glorious records of the deeds which tarnished the honor of our arms and eclipsed for a moment the memories of a thousand victories. We suffer these insults to our love of country because we know that we have at any absolutely critical moment the power by great and irregular, but powerful effort, to arrest and punish them. But such is not the case in Austria. Austria has no free Press, no House of Commons, no constitutional checks; her system is of that kind which a blow shivers, but which no friendly pressure bends. We doubt whether Francis Joseph can maintain the traditionary policy of his House in the face of military defeat. It may be that he will have to draw back from Italy, to restore to Hungary the institutions of which she has been robbed, to give some liberty of speech, and action, and conscience to his own German provinces, or, in default, perchance to depend upon the Zouaves of the French Emperor, or upon the Cossacks encamped upon the frontiers of Galicia, to protect him from the demands of his own subjects and the indignation of those troops who retreated so sulkily from the heights of Solferino.

The Exploits of Garibaldi—Como Liberated.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

COMO, Monday, June 6, 1859.

You must be anxious. I hasten to reassure you. We are all safe and sound. But what a chapter of excitements! Events have rushed by us with frightful rapidity. Twelve days ago intelligence that Garibaldi had crossed the Ticino with his 5,000 braves filled [illegible] with enthusiasm, and the garrison with alarm. [illegible] the Austrian soldier [illegible] the name of the [illegible] chief *ecco ecco*; believes him invulnerable [illegible]. Two days after, we heard he had entered Varese through forced marches without cannon or artillery, having [illegible] by the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Then our garrison sent out an exploring party. In a few hours they came running back in wild disorder, covered with dust, without their arms, crying "Close the gates!" The garrison was up in an instant. A strong detachment hurried out to reconnoitre "the enemy in ambush," but found nothing save the cast-off arms of their panic-stricken comrades. It was not Garibaldi, but a herd of cattle encamped in a thicket! The Lieutenant of the alarm was shot by night in the ditch of the fort.

Next morning proclamations were found on the walls—"The Chasseurs of the Alps are coming to the relief of Lombardy." The tremors subjected us to domiciliary visits for days. I was fortunate enough to conceal my fowling-piece and revolver. The general agitation rose to breathlessness; not a word was spoken; fear and trembling prevailed; the Bishop escaped to the house; women, of both sexes, fled with their children to the mountains.

Another morning, at break of day, the city was roused by the trumpets of the garrison, the drums beating quick marches, the streets rumbling with the tread of horsemen and the heavy roll of artillery. Sentinels stood at every corner. My servant threw open the shutters to look out, when one of the sentinels leveled at him with a terrible oath. The poor devil threw himself back upon the floor as if he had been shot. I found difficulty in reassuring him. Armed with a bottle of *eau de vie* I ventured to the door to conciliate the German: succeeded, and learned that the inhabitants were to keep their doors and windows sealed until further orders, for 5,000 of the garrison had gone out in pursuit of the "brigands," so I beat a retreat. The population was entombed alive, and the silence of death prevailed in the streets.

The stupor was first broken on the morning of the 27th by a distant cannonade, sounding solemnly through breasts beating with hopes and fears. Before noon forty mules passed my windows on a trot! bearing wounded men screaming with torture, the listening streets reverberating the while with the sharp music of the distant musketry. Minutes were as hours to the imprisoned; but death guarded all doors. Toward 3 o'clock a broken squadron of Hussars precipitated themselves into the Piazza Nuova, and attempted to rally; but men and horses were alike unmanageable; the furious animals flying, head downward and sides bleeding from the spur and bayonet, into the open road to Milan. In a moment more 2,000 footmen, rusty with dust and blood, came running in from Borgo-Vico, dropping sacks and muskets as they passed. The great bell of the Cathedral then broke silence, waking echoes from every belfry in town, the longed-for signal of hope. The imprisoned city burst into liberty at a bound; arms came from their hiding places as by magic; men rose from the ground; within an hour 10,000, from town and country, had assembled to receive the deliverer hastening to the gates. What a greeting for mortal man! But Garibaldi rushed through the open ranks, waving his sword for a free passage, his eager followers sweeping after from a six hours' fight, heavy carbines flapping on their shoulders as they ran. Another encounter near the Milan railway renewed the bloody strife. A few rounds, and the enemy showed his heels, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field.

The conquerors reëntered the city in triumph, with all the enemy's cannon as trophies of victory. It was the festival of freedom—night turned into day. All doors were thrown open, and every soldier found a home. In the midst of the bell ringings and illuminations, the women proved angels of mercy, *ministering to the wounded and refreshing the weary*; not even forgetting the bleeding and deserted Austrian. The general joy was even unbounded; the streets were in ecstasy with the new delight, ringing through all the night with wild, irrepressible bursts of liberty. "Como is free! The Austrians are gone! Como is free! free! Do you understand? We are free! free!" The very words seemed alive. "*Viva Italia! Viva Independenza! Viva Garibaldi!*"

And where, think you, was the old chief himself during the universal joy? Up to his ears in business: with undiverted eye looking into every department of his command; repairing losses, augmenting means, discriminating amongst crowds of fresh volunteers, organizing for the morrow, when he must be off for new dangers and duties. All this revel proves the need. I saw him a moment in the midst of his suite in the wildest hour of the ovation—a picturesque object truly! Tall and well limbed, a noble head, with thick flowing beard and eye of fire, on Atlantean shoulders, covered with a scarlet mantle tied round an open neck with cord and tassel, lance and carbine swinging at his sides, declare at once an extraordinary person. Accoutred as he was, I never saw such a hero before. And yet this terrible creature can be gentle and courteous as a woman; sober to excess, he is at the same time cautious and daring, exalted and cold. Severe with his men as with himself, he inspires a faith quite equal to the fear of his enemies; the moral power of action and reaction. The *Veni, Vidi, Vici* method is instinctive with life. Listen to his words on crossing the *Ticino*—"*My sons, we are one against five.* Before us hope, death behind. We have no cannon, the enemy has, and we must take them. On! Italy must be free, or we perish!"

If he be not a good General, he is certainly a great Chief, and the King showed his own military instincts when he bid him go when and where he would. And look at his work. Within ten days he has had five deadly conflicts with superior forces, has dislodged the enemy from all his strongholds in this rough and mountainous province, and compelled him to evacuate Northern Lombardy with its 500 communes, now *all emancipated—traversing the while almost impass*able swamps and passes with incredible celerity, to elude observation and secure advantages. The story of these rapid marches and counter marches, as rehearsed by his men, stirs the blood like romance. On one occasion he escaped being surrounded by two overwhelming divisions, which seemed to promise his destruction within an hour, by suddenly disbanding into an impenetrable mountain forest, on the other side of which he soon after encountered and routed one of the detachments with the bayonet, his darling instrument. One of those stratagems which declare his genius. And all this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss, though the death of Cantoroni, who fell at Camerlata, was a sad blow. Poor fellow! You knew him, all accomplished as he was. Hurrying from his London exile at the first note of war, he accepted a captaincy in this corps, in the hope of the joy of once more entering his beloved Milan a freeman. He fell just ten days too soon, in the very bloom of life, one more noble martyr in Lombard history.

Order is completely restored under the Piedmontese Protectorate. It seems like the recovery from nightmare. Men breathe freer and hope for better things to come. As no part of Italy has suffered so much from tyranny, so no part of it can feel the same degree of joy in the prospect of emancipation. The Austrian rule here, since the opening of the war, has been inexpressibly brutal. Its exactions and conscriptions were always oppressive enough, but its war impositions have been perfectly merciless. For example—General Urban, a brute of the Haynau genus, imposed a demand on Varese, the other day, for three million of Austrian lire, to be paid within twenty-four hours, before Garibaldi could come to its relief, under the penalty of being sacked! The thing was impossible for a town of ten thousand, but the population was robbed of every dollar it could muster on the instant—when the deliverer arrived. You may fancy his reception. And yet our twin English ladies residing here prove to have been in treasonable correspondence with this man Urban. They were arrested on the discovery, and would probably have been shot but for the intervention of the Sardinian Commissioner, (Visconti,) who has banished them from the country. The enormous tax imposed by the Imperial Government upon the whole department of Milan, to be paid on the 15th inst., is happily forestalled by the fortunes of war, and the people are naturally wild with joy in the prospect of a speedy and final deliverance from the hated German rule.

Interesting Divorce Case in the British Courts.

In the British Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on the 1st inst., the case of Murr vs. Murr and Chichester was called up.

This was a petition by Mr. Wm. Murr for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Lucy Virginia Murr, with the co-respondent, the Hon. George Augustus Hamilton Chichester. Mr. Murr was the British Consul at New-Orleans, and was married to the respondent, then a Miss Oliver, at Dumfries, in November, 1855. After the marriage they lived together, first in Scotland and England, and then in America. They returned to England at the beginning of 1857. At the end of that year Mr. Murr was obliged to go back to New-Orleans, but, Mrs. Murr being pregnant, he allowed her, at her request, and that of her mother, to remain in England until after her confinement. She stayed with her aunt in Devonshire, and in December gave birth to a child. In May she left Modbury in order to rejoin her husband, but went first to London, to make a short stay at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hyham. Mr. Hyham was surprised to find, on her arrival, that she was corresponding with a Capt. Beavan. She went with him to the Crystal Palace, and did not return until late at night, and allowed him to treat her with familiarity unbecoming in a married woman. Evidence was also given that Mrs. Murr had been accustomed to visit a house of ill-fame in Great Portland-street during her stay in London. Their Lordships decreed a dissolution of the marriage, and condemned the co-respondent in costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION—NEGROES IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Herald*, July 14, has the following:

"The Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County, through Judge Foote, this morning, delivered an important decision. At the last election, Freeman H. Morris, tailor, of this city, and having about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, presented himself at the First Ward voting place, and was barred from voting on account of his negro blood. Action was brought against the judges of the election, Sanford, Chesman and Garrett, for illegally rejecting the vote. They pleaded in defence the recent action of the Legislature respecting the vote of every person having any negro blood in his veins. The case was made up and submitted to the Court. This morning Judge Foote declared for the plaintiff, declaring the 'Black Law' to be unconstitutional. The Court held that under the old Constitution of Ohio, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentioned 'white persons,' without defining what constituted a white person, consequently, the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remained in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be unconstitutional."

The father of Passmore Williamson sent one hundred dollars to Prof. Peck as his contribution towards the relief of the imprisoned Oberlin rescuers while they remained in jail at Cleveland.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

The Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to prepare and report a *Preamble and Bill of Rights*, have submitted the following:

PREAMBLE.

Existence was the first gift of Omnipotence to man. It is the end of the institution and administration of Government to secure to every individual perfect freedom to enjoy in safety and tranquility the rights and blessings of that existence; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to institute a new government, and take measures necessary for their protection and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a community in covenant, where the whole people treats with each citizen, and each citizen treats with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is, therefore, the duty of the people, in framing their Organic Law, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them, that every citizen may at all times find security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Kansas, acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator and Preserver of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, peaceably and without fraud or violence, of entering into an original, explicit and solemn compact with each other, and of forming a Constitution of civil government for ourselves and our posterity; having the right of admission into the Union as one of the American States, consistent with the Federal Constitution and by virtue of the treaty of cession by France to the United States of the province of Louisiana; believing that the right of self-government is inherent, and should be asserted in accordance with the popular will and Federal Constitution, do ordain and establish the following Constitution as the fundamental law of a free and independent State, by the name and style of the State of Kansas, bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence westward on said parallel to the twenty-fifth parallel of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said parallel to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining happiness and safety, and the right of all men to the control of their persons, exists prior to law and is inalienable.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the People, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall *ever be granted by the General Assembly* which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by a two thirds vote of the same body, and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to petition the General Assembly for redress of the grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security, but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, and extend to persons of every condition; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 7. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any form of worship against his consent, nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State, nor shall any religious test or amount of property ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of religious belief, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to dispense with oaths or affirmations. The liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State; nor shall any money be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any sect, society, or institution.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the *writ of habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of invasion or rebellion the public safety requires it; and said writ shall be granted, as of right, in all cases where the Legislature shall not specially confer discretion upon the Court; but the Legislature may prescribe preliminary proceedings to the obtaining of said writ.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fine imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In any trial, in any Court, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person, in a criminal cause be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 11. The liberty of the Press shall forever be inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

SEC. 12. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate in the Legislature is so essential to the rights of the people that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint in any Court or place whatsoever.

SEC. 13. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same, and no conviction in this State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be liable to be conveyed out of this State for trial in any case where the offence was committed within the same, and no indenture of any persons, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State if inconsistent with the laws thereof.

SEC. 14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, estates, &c., against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action or mesne or final process, except in cases of fraud, and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 18. Foreigners who are, or who may become hereafter, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native-born citizens.

SEC. 19. All Courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 20. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State, nor shall there be any constitutional distinctions on account of sect or sex.

SEC. 21. Private property shall be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigencies imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open without charge, a just compensation shall be made to the owners of the property in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public uses, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by depositing money, and such compensation shall be estimated by a jury, without deduction or benefit to any property of the owner.

SEC. 22. No citizen of this State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of this State, but when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States.

SEC. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

It is not at all certain that this report will be adopted. It contains some strong passages, and will call out a warm discussion.

The Convention has considered the subject of Corporations and Banking; the Ohio Constitution having been taken as the basis of Committee's report. The Convention will favor a General Banking law, and will require United States stocks and Kansas State stocks as a basis for security, equal to the amount of the circulation and the additional security of ten per cent. that shall be deposited in specie.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to audit and award claims for losses in our Shannon war, made a report yesterday, which was immediately ordered to be printed. The tabular statement, containing figures only, is twenty feet in length. It presents a complete compend of statistics, and is the most valuable of anything yet secured to Kansas history. From the tables I copy the following table in round numbers:

No. of claimants	483
Whole amount of losses claimed	$670,080 21
Amount allowed	412,978 68
No. of houses burned	78
No. of horses stolen	368
No. cattle stolen	533
Property owned by Pro-Slavery men	$77,196 99
Property owned by Free State men	336,779 04
Destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	318,718 63
Destroyed by Free State men	94,269 40

By this chart it is easy to see through the political veil that has heretofore been cast around the transactions of that bloody era. Kansas is disposed to deal liberally with these claimants, and the real claim is, in justice, against the General Government.

RANDOLPH.

FROM UTAH.

Return of Judge Eckels—The Federal Courts—A Gentile Preacher in the Mormon Tabernacle—Apostate Mormons Returning to the States—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, June 20, 1859.

The Hon. D. R. Eckels, Chief Justice of the Territory, accompanied by the Hon. Andrew Humphreys, Indian Agent, returned to this city on the evening of the 15th. Judge Eckels was met about twelve miles east of the city by a number of Federal officers and citizens, and escorted in in state. If his reception upon his arrival can be taken as an indication, he is very popular among all classes; even the Mormons themselves show him a higher respect, I am told, than has ever been shown to any other Federal officer, but as he struck a heavy blow at the most vulnerable point in their creed, namely, polygamy, their respect, or seeming respect, may be dictated by fear rather than love.

Judge Sinclair had determined to hold Court in this city, commencing on the first Monday in June, but on being advised of the approach of the Chief Justice, concluded to await his arrival, when a consultation would be held, and they would decide when it would be most politic to hold Courts in each of the several Districts. This consultation has been held, and the following times and places have been agreed upon: First District, at Nephi, commencing on Monday, the 15th of August; Second District, at Great Salt Lake City, commencing the 1st of August; Third District, at Genoa, commencing the 1st of September. Each Court is to remain in session until the first Monday in November, or until all of the business shall have been disposed of.

Judge Eckels takes charge of the First, or Provo District. He will attempt to secure his prisoners and hold his Court without the assistance of the army; but in the event of his finding that impossible, will make a requisition for troops to aid him—for he returns to the Territory with the determination to hold Court, and to punish criminals at all hazards.

The Rev. Mr. Vox, Episcopal Chaplain to the army at Fort Laramie, preached in the Tabernacle yesterday. Such a thing as permitting a Gentile to preach in the holy Tabernacle of the "Saints" is something hitherto unknown in the history of this people. Such a lenient and Christian act must now, and perhaps for ever, stand unexplained. But Brigham's kindness was not abused; not a single word was uttered that did not proceed from a charitable heart, and the Saints listened to the preacher without receiving a single heterodox sentence to contaminate their purity. Not a single allusion was made to the teachings of Joseph Smith, nor to the peculiarities of the Mormon religion. After Mr. Vox had concluded, Heber C. Kimball harangued awhile, for the better entertainment of the assembled multitude. The services were ended by a brief discourse from Brigham Young. Although his remarks were based upon palpably false premises, and his conclusions were plainly erroneous, yet he spoke in a gentlemanly manner, and the impression produced by his discourse was rather favorable than otherwise.

In a letter from a Mormon recently published in the States, I see it stated that Judge Sinclair had determined to hold court in this city some time in May, and had threatened to quarter three-fourths of the army in Union-square, to have his orders carried out; and goes on to say, that "immediately on Gov. Cumming being made acquainted with the report and circumstances, which leave no room for doubt of the plans of the Judges, he notified Gen. D. H. Wells to hold the militia in readiness to act on orders; and that by 2 o'clock on Monday morning, five thousand men were under arms." I have questioned several gentlemen of the city, and they had never heard of these alarming movements until they saw this letter. I will answer for it that Judge Sinclair never dreamed of quartering three-fourths, nor indeed any part of the army in this city, unless the authority of the Court *was actually resisted*; and I give the Governor credit for having too much sense to order out the militia *to resist the entrance of the force that Judge Sinclair* was said to be bringing in, before the Judge had even appointed a time to hold his court, or had made a requisition for troops. It is true, that one night a few weeks ago, there were several bands of armed horsemen galloping through the streets, and collecting in the lower part of the city to the number of five or six hundred, and that they were swearing at a prodigious rate against Gen. Johnston and the United States Judges particularly; but they were thought to be a party of Danites. Gov. Cumming positively says he knew nothing of their object in assembling. I do not doubt that he would be gratified to see the sentence of the law passed upon every one of them.

In coming across the Plains, we met many apostate Mormons returning to the States; and since my arrival here I have learned that there are many more on the point of starting. Others would go if they had the means. The presence of the Army, even if it has no other good effect, by its intimidating influence protects these apostates, and enables them to get away in safety.

Mormonism sprang up with a rapidity hitherto unknown in Church history; but even ignorance itself cannot forever be deluded. It appears that the most ignorant are awakening to the enormity of the crimes of their leaders, and the hypocrisy of their conduct. Brigham's power is crumbling to the dust, slowly but surely; the Saints are shrinking back, and gliding from his arms. They tell me that the old man is sick of dyspepsia, and that he cannot live much longer. I do not believe that this is true; but if it is, who can wonder that the thought of exposure is a sickening one.

X.

From Another Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 24, 1859.

The sale of Government property advertised to take place at Camp Floyd, about the middle of next month, is now engaging the attention of citizens and speculators, of which latter class there is a goodly number out here and more on the way. About 2,000 mules, a lot of wagons and harness are to be sold, all of which will probably fall into the possession of the monied few at low figures, and either be sent to California or retained here at a small expense until a portion of the army is required to move to some distant post, when the same property will probably be sold back to Government at exorbitant rates.

The Paymaster has paid out all the money he brought from California, and is still greatly in arrears, although it was expected that he had sufficient to square up, and outsiders hoped to jingle a portion of it, but they have hoped in vain, and many of them received "nary red."

The *Valley Tan* (Gentile) has again made its appearance, and has again changed editors. We now have hopes of it attaining its former standard and favor. Kirk Anderson, the founder of the paper, and until two months since its editor, left in this week's mail coach for California, intending to go thence to the States.

The Indians on the Central, or new California mail route, have been quite troublesome of late, and Dr. Forney has gone to Camp Floyd to send out a military force to keep them in subjection.

A. B.

A MORMON DENIAL OF REBELLION.

The Deseret *News* (Mormon) of the 22d July has an article on the charge of rebellion against the Federal Government. The Editor solemnly denies that the Saints ever intended to rebel against authority, and puts in the following particularly strong denial of charges generally:

'It is asked, Did not the people of Utah resist the laws and authority of the Government? Our answer is a loud and emphatic no! The people have ever respected the laws and honored those gentlemen who have come into their midst bearing credentials from the Government; but a few of them, forgetful of their commissions, have sought to render us debased and corrupt, like themselves. Such attempts we have spurned as we would always spurn the miscreant who dared to perpetrate them—with righteous indignation. Was this resisting the authority of lawful Government? We say it was not, and defy the world to prove the charge.

But, it is urged, did not the people of Utah arm themselves against the authority of the Government? We again say no! What did they do? They pushed into the mountains in order, regardless of a relentless Winter's storm and snow, to check the march of an army, who, incensed as they were at that time—by *the outrageous and hell-originated libels against the 'Mormons'*—had they been permitted to enter the confines of the settlements—urged on by bitter enemies, would doubtless have enacted scenes ending in bloodshed and indiscriminate slaughter. That these things have been warded off, is due to the promptness and decision of the 'Mormons.'

Subsequent developments and official statements have demonstrated that there was no cause for the action that was taken in the premises. Utah was as loyal to the Government and Constitution of the United States, *before the Utah Expedition*, as she has been since. Her fidelity to the Government and Republican institutions will never questioned by any upright, honorable, high-minded man. Men corrupt and traitorous in themselves, having failed here to accomplish their unhallowed schemes, have sought to make *Utah the scapegoat to bear off the infamy*; but Utah, fair Utah, has survived them all, and her name, once blasphemed and derided, will yet be, in every land, the boast and pride of the just.'

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Philadelphia Excitement—Running Cars on Sunday—Hearing in the Case of the Arrested Parties.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, July 19, has the following account of the examination of the conductor and driver arrested on Sunday, for running a City Railroad car in contravention of the Mayor's orders:

"Yesterday morning a hearing was had before Alderman Hutchinson, in the case of the conductor and driver of one of the Green and Coates-street cars, arrested on Sunday afternoon, at Twenty-second and Coates-street, charged with a breach of the peace in running the cars on Sunday. The office of the Alderman was crowded.

The Railroad Company was represented by Wm. L. Hirst, Esq. The first witness examined was Jas. A. McLaughlin, one of the Fifteenth Ward Police Officers, who testified that he arrested the conductor of a car at Twenty-second and Coates streets, at the direction of Sergeant Orr. The conductor desired to see the warrant, but none was shown, and the conductor left the car without resistance, neither did the passengers in the car make any resistance.

Mr. Hirst.—Were the passengers orderly and quiet?

Officer L.—Yes, sir. The cars made no more noise than usual. There was a large crowd present, but I can't tell why they collected.

Mr. Hirst.—Was there any breach of the peace?

Officer.—I saw no disturbance, but it was violating the ordinance. It was against the law.

Mr. Hirst.—What law?

Officer.—A violation of a State ordinance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hirst.—Was there any other disturbance?

Officer.—I saw none, but I heard that some of the passengers used bad language.

Mr. Hirst.—Did the conductor commit a breach of the peace?

Officer.—I saw the conductor violating an ordinance, a State ordinance, (laughter,) but I did not see him do anything to disturb the peace.

At this point a delay took place in consequence of the absence of Sergeant Orr, and Mr. Hirst read the following order of the Mayor to the Chief of the Police:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Whereas the moving of passenger railway cars through the City, on Sunday, necessarily disturbs the religious observance, and the rest of the day, and is consequently a misdemeanor and a breach of the public peace, you are hereby directed to prevent the passage of such cars, and will make use of the Police force to that end. Signed by the Mayor.

The Chief of Police, on Sunday morning, to carry out this order against Sunday riding, took a carriage and went to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, for the purpose of directing the officers of that Station to carry out the orders of the Mayor.

The witness being still absent, Mr. Hirst desired to close the case, and if the Alderman considered that the defendants had committed a breach of the peace, to bind them over, so that he (Mr. H.) might immediately bring the matter before the Supreme Court. Mr. H. contended that there was no evidence to show that the peace had been disturbed by the defendants, and therefore he asked for their discharge.

Sergeant Orr now appeared, and was sworn.

Mr. Hirst.—Did the cars make more or less noise than an ordinary carriage passing over the street?

Sergeant.—I think they made more noise.

Mr. Hirst.—In what way?

Sergeant.—By the rolling of the wheels, and the cheering of the passengers in the cars, when opposite the Station-house. [illegible] There was no disturbance until [illegible] the car except the cheering of the passengers. [illegible] The people in the street were peaceable until the car was stopped, then they assembled to see what was going on.

[illegible]

The Alderman reserved his decision in the matter until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. James Cooper, President of the Green and Coates-street Railroad, has written the following letter in reply to the one of the Mayor published in Tuesday's TIMES.

July 18, 1859.

To the Honorable Alexander Henry, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: Your communication bearing date of the 15th inst., [illegible] respectfully considered.

[illegible]

The Board also desire that I should avail myself of the opportunity which the reply to your communication affords, to state that they would regret to do any act at variance with the views of any large and respectable class of their fellow-citizens, [illegible]

On the contrary, while they are the advocates of toleration, they are at the same time as much the friends of public order, sound morality, and enlightened Christianity, as any of the few who have denounced them.

Thanking you for the disposition you have evinced to discharge the duties of your office with courtesy, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully, JAMES COOPER,
President Green and Coates st. Railroad Co.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia held a meeting on the 18th, and passed resolutions sustaining Mayor Henry.

The Clergy of Chicago have held a public meeting to remonstrate against Sabbath desecration. [illegible] presided, and arrangements were made for calling a mass meeting of Sabbath observers. The ministers agreed to preach in concert on the observance of the Sabbath on the last Sunday in July.

The Slave Case at Plymouth, Mass.

The Boston *Journal*, July 18, has the following particulars of the case of the slave Maria at Plymouth, reported yesterday by telegraph:

"This morning, at Plymouth, Mr. N. B. Spooner petitioned Judge Thomas Russell, of the Superior Court, (who was in Plymouth at the time) for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to take the body of one Maria Gaskins, a female slave then in Plymouth. The petition sets forth that the said Maria is a married woman, and is restrained of her liberty by one William Holmes and wife, of New-Orleans, on this 18th day of July, 1859.

The writ was issued, and made returnable to either of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff John Atwood, Jr. The Sheriff proceeded at once to serve the process upon Mrs. Holmes, and taking Maria into custody, brought her to this city, and returned his writ to Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court.

[illegible]

On account of the unavoidable absence of witnesses the case was postponed till nine o'clock tomorrow morning for examination. Wm. L. Burt, Esq., appeared in behalf of the slave."

AMERICAN MECHANICS IN RUSSIA.—Ever since the commencement of the great St. Petersburgh Railroad, the Messrs. Winans have been providing excellent employment for such skilled American mechanics who were disposed to render themselves useful in that distant country. [illegible] The style of the Russian firm is Winans, Harrison & Winans.—*Baltimore American, 19th.*

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Attorney-General Black's Opinion upon Expatriation and Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

Attorney-General BLACK has, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, delivered an opinion in the case of CHRISTIAN ERNST, a native of Hanover, who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about [illegible] years of age.

This subject was recently made the basis of a communication to our Minister at Berlin, who was instructed to demand the release of Mr. ERNST.

It appears that he was naturalized last February, and in March, after procuring a regular passport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the village where he was born about three [illegible], when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, forced into the Hanoverian army, and [illegible] at the present time, unable to return home [illegible] family and business, but compelled against his will to perform military service.

The Attorney General says that this is a case which makes it necessary for the Government of the United States to interfere promptly and decisively, or acknowledge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country, under any circumstances whatever. What you will do must of course depend upon the law of our own country as controlled and modified by the law of nations, the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress.

The natural right of every free person who owes no debts, and is not guilty of any crime, to leave the country of his birth, and in good faith, and for an honest purpose—the privilege of throwing off his natural allegiance, and substituting another allegiance in its place—the general right, in one word, to expatriate himself, is incontestible. I know that the common law of England denies it, that the judicial decisions of that country are opposed to it, and that some of our own Courts, misled by British authority, have expressed (though not very decisively) the same opinion. But all this is very far from settling the question. The Municipal Code of England is not one of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of international law. We take it from natural reason and justice, from writers of known wisdom, and from the practice of civilized nations. All these are opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. It is too injurious to the general interests of mankind to be tolerated. Justice denies that men should either be confined to their native soil, or driven away from it against their will. A man may be either exiled or imprisoned for an actual offence against the law of his country; but being born in it is not a crime for which either punishment can be justly inflicted. Among writers on public law the preponderance in weight of authority, as well as the majority in number, concur with CICERO, who declares that the right of expatriation is the firmest foundation of human freedom; and with BYNKERSHOEK, who utterly denies that the territory of a State is the prison of her people.

In practice, no nation on earth walks or ever did walk by the rule of the common law. All the countries of Europe have received and adopted and naturalized the citizens of one another. They have all encouraged the immigration of foreigners into their territories, and many of them have aided the emigration of their own people. The German States have [illegible] the exercise of the right by making laws to regulate its exercise. Spain and the Spanish American States have always recognized it. England, by a recent statute (7 and 8 Vic.) has established a permanent system of naturalization in the very teeth of her common law rule.

France has done the same, and besides that has declared that in the Code Napoleon (Art. 17) that the quality of a Frenchman will be lost by naturalization in a foreign country. There is no Government in Europe or America which practically denies the right. Here in the United States the thought of giving it up cannot be entertained for a moment. Upon that principle this country was populated. We owe to it our existence as a nation. Ever since our independence we have upheld and maintained it by every form of words and acts. We have constantly promised full and complete protection to all persons who should come here and seek it by renouncing their natural allegiance and transferring their fealty to us. We stand pledged to it in the face of the whole world. Upon the faith of that pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If we repudiate it now, or spare one atom of the power which may be necessary to redeem it, we shall be guilty of perfidy so great that no American can witness it without a [illegible].

Expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's native country, but naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence. When we prove the right of a man to expatriate himself, we establish the lawful authority of the country in which he seeks to naturalize him, if the government pleases. What, then, is naturalization? There is no dispute about the meaning of it. The derivation of the word alone makes it plain. All lexicographers and all jurists define it one way. In its popular etymological and lawful sense it signifies the act of adopting a foreigner and clothing him with all the privileges of a native citizen or subject.

There can be no doubt that naturalization does, *ipso facto*, place the native and adopted citizen in precisely the same relations with the Government under which they live, except so far as the express and positive law of the country has made a distinction in favor of one or the other. In some countries immigration has been so encouraged by giving to adopted citizens certain immunities and privileges not enjoyed by natives. In most, however, political favors have gone the other way. Here none but a native can be President. In some of our States foreign born citizens are ineligible to the office of Governor, and in one of them they cannot even vote for two years after they are naturalized. But if these restrictions had not been expressly made by positive enactment, they certainly would not have existed.

In regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized American may therefore go forth with equal security over every sea and through every land under heaven, including the country in which the latter was born. Either of them may be taken up under a debt contracted, or a crime committed by himself; but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both of them American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the Government of the United States. One of them never did owe fealty elsewhere, and the other, at the time of his naturalization, solemnly and rightfully, in pursuance of public law, and municipal regulation, threw off, renounced and abjured forever all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and especially to that sovereign whose subject he had previously been. If this did not work a solution of every political tie which bound him to his native country, then our naturalization laws are a bitter mockery, and the oath we administer to foreigners is a delusion and a snare.

There have been and are now persons of a very high reputation who held that a naturalized citizen ought to be protected by the Government of his adopted country everywhere except in the country of his birth; but if he goes there, or is caught within the power of his native sovereign, his act of naturalization may be treated as a mere nullity, and he will immediately cease to have the rights of an American citizen. This cannot be true. It has no foundation to rest upon (and its advocates do not pretend that it has any) except the dogma which denies altogether the right of expatriation without the consent of his native sovereign—and that is untenable, as I think I have already shown.

Neither is this view supported by the practice of the world. I need not say that our naturalization laws are opposed to it in their whole spirit as well as in their express words. The states of Europe are also practically committed against it. No Government would allow one of its own subjects to divide his allegiance between it and another sovereign, for they all know that no man can serve two masters. In Europe, as well as here, the allegiance demanded of a naturalized resident must have been always understood as exclusive. There are not many cases on record, but what few we find are uniform and clear. One ALEXIS, a Frenchman, naturalized here, went back and was arrested for an offence against the military law, which none except a French subject could commit; but he was discharged when his national character as an American citizen was shown.

A Mr. AUGUST, a native of Bavaria, after being naturalized in America, and living here for many years, determined upon returning to his native country and resuming his original political status. The Bavarian Government, so far from ignoring his naturalization, expressed a doubt whether he could be readopted there. But the most decisive fact which history records is the course of the British and American Governments during the war of 1812. The Prince Regent proclaimed it as his determination that every native-born subject of the British Crown taken prisoner while serving in the American ranks should be tried and executed as a traitor to his lawful sovereign.

This was undoubtedly right, according to the common law doctrine. The King of England had not given his assent to the expatriation of those people. If the Prince Regent had a right to arrest naturalized Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in Canada, (as the King of Hanover arrested Mr. ERNST in his dominions,) and compel them to fight for him, he certainly had a right to hang them for fighting against him. But Mr. MADISON denied the whole doctrine and all its consequences. He immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring that if any naturalized citizen of the United States should be put to death on the pretence that he was still a British subject, two British prisoners should suffer in like manner by way of retaliation. The Prince Regent's proclamation was never enforced in a single instance. A principle which our Government successfully resisted under such circumstances will scarcely be submitted to now.

The application of these principles to any naturalized citizen who returns to his native country is simple and easy enough. He is liable, like anybody else, to be arrested for a debt or a crime, but he cannot rightfully be punished for the non-performance of a duty which is supposed to grow out of that allegiance which he has abjured and renounced. If he was a deserter from the army, he may be punished when he goes back, because desertion is a crime. On the other hand, if he was not actually in the army at the time of his emigration, but merely liable, like other members of the State, to be called upon for his share of military duty which he did not perform, [illegible] he left the country before the time for its performance came round, he cannot justly be molested. Any arrest or detention of him on that account ought to be regarded as a grave offence to his adopted country.

What acts are necessary to make him part of the army? what constitutes the crime of military desertion? whether a person drafted, conscribed or enlisted, but not actually serving, may be called a deserter, if he fails to report himself? these are questions which need not be discussed until they arise.

But it may be said that the government of Hanover has a right to make her own laws and execute them in her own way. This is strictly true of all laws which are intended to enforce the obligations and punish the offences of her own people.

But a law which operates on the interests and rights of other States or people must be made and executed according to the law of nations. A sovereign who tramples upon the law of the world cannot excuse himself by pointing to a provision in his own municipal code. The municipal code of each country is the offspring of its own sovereign's will, and public law must be paramount to local law in every question where local laws are in conflict. If Hanover would make a legislative decree, forbidding her people to emigrate or expatriate themselves upon pain of death, that would not take away the right of expatriation, and any attempt to execute such a law upon one who has already become an American citizen would and ought to be met by very prompt reclamation.

Hanover probably has some municipal regulation of her own by which the right of expatriation is denied to those of her people who fail to comply with certain conditions. Assuming that such a regulation existed in 1851, and assuming also that it was violated by Mr. ERNST when he came away, the question will then arise whether the unlawfulness of his emigration makes his act of naturalization void, as against the King of Hanover. I answer no—certainly not. He is an American citizen by our law. If he violated the law of Hanover which forbade him to transfer his allegiance to us, then the laws of the two countries are in conflict, and the law of nations steps in to decide the question upon principles and rules of its own.

By the public law of the world we have the undoubted right to naturalize a foreigner, whether his natural sovereign consented to his emigration or not. In my opinion, the Hanoverian Government cannot justify the arrest of Mr. ERNST by showing that he emigrated contrary to the laws of that country, unless it can also be proved that the original right of expatriation depends on the consent of the natural sovereign. This last proposition I am sure no man can establish.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Tom Corwin at Xenia—He Defines His Position.

The Hon. TOM CORWIN opened the campaign in Ohio on the 11th July, by delivering a stirring speech at Xenia. He said:

"He had met his fellow-citizens with a view to settle his relations with the Republican Party, and to define his position before his constituents. He had been the subject of misrepresentations, and it was his purpose to correct them.

It had been said of him—nay, some of his audience had heard him say—that in respect of party operations he did not know whether or not he belonged to any one of the great political parties of the country. He was not now even sure that his principles, except in one respect, where those of any party now in existence; but upon the subject of Slavery he agreed entirely with the Republican Party. Upon that subject he was confident he concurred in sentiment with nineteen-twentieths of those men in the State of Ohio who vote the Republican ticket. But there were other important principles before the country, upon which the Republican Party had never clearly defined itself, and it might be that he did not concur upon those questions with that party.

In relation to Slavery, he had during forty years maintained the position occupied by the Republicans. The record of his whole life would prove it, and the record of his future life would show that he was with them earnestly upon Anti-Slavery principles.

Upon the subject of the power of Congress, in relation to legislation for territories, it was his fixed opinion that Congress had the right, and it is its duty, to prohibit Slavery in them. But with those who contend that Congress has not power to pass laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves, he could not and did not agree. He agreed with the Republicans that Slavery is very mischievous—more injurious to the white than to the black man, and he could establish by historical proof that wherever Slavery has found a place, the slave has suffered less than the master.

He had said, and would repeat the remark, that the Republican Party was organized upon the single question of Slavery; and when he had said that he belonged to no party, it was with the gratification expressed or implied that there were other great questions interesting to the people of the United States, upon which the Republican Party had not been explicit, and it was to these questions he had addressed himself. It was his deliberate opinion that Congress has the power to make a proper and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves as well as fugitives from justice; and he could not agree with those persons of extreme views who maintained it to be the duty of citizens conscientiously opposed to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed that nineteen-twentieths of the Republican Party of Ohio agree with him. Just before coming upon the stand, a note had been slipped into his hand by some person unknown to him, which he would read, viz:

"HON. THOMAS CORWIN: In your speech here, last Fall, you denounced as bad citizens those who would not and could not conscientiously aid in executing this Fugitive Slave law. Now, Sir, I wish to know how any man who believes slaveholding to be immoral can aid in the execution of said law, unless he undertakes to fight both against God and his own conscience. Swearing to support the Constitution lays no one under any obligation to support or aid in executing said law, for you know, and every unprejudiced man knows, that it is unconstitutional in several of its features.

(Signed) A CITIZEN."

Mr. CORWIN remarked upon the note at length, the substance of his sentiments being that he did not mean to denounce any man as a bad man who refused to obey the law, but that he regarded it the sacred duty of every citizen to obey the law when it should have been decided as such by the legislative and judicial departments of the country. He who would not, could not be a good citizen. It was rather absurd, and the principle carried out that one man should presume to say a law is unconstitutional, and condemn all of his fellow citizens as ignorant, especially where every Court in the United States had declared the law constitutional. This Fugitive Slave Law, Judge MCLEAN, an earnest Anti-Slavery man, had declared constitutional in so many words. Can any man say he is right and all the world wrong? He would not countenance any man to do an act which his conscience would not justify. He would admire a man who would sacrifice himself for principle, because he would guarantee his honesty. Yet he would say the law must be obeyed, and if you do not like it, repeal. Suppose BRIGHAM YOUNG should come here with his forty-two women, and be arraigned, how would you regard it if he should set up the plea, "My conscience and the Word of God, as I read in the book of Mormon, tells me I am right!" He (Mr. CORWIN) would have men obey the law, and if they disobeyed he would bring their heads to the block, if the law required it. He disliked the Fugitive Slave law. It is a bad law, and an unjust law. He would not have voted for it, if he had been in the Senate. But it is the law and must be obeyed, till the principle of obedience to laws is forgotten, and we are driven to anarchy and despotism. The Constitution recognizes this law. The right of recapture could be asserted under the Constitution if you had no law. The Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the whole country, and a writ of error would take a case before it from your highest State tribunal, and the Supreme Court would inevitably decide in favor of the recapture upon evidence. If you would put the law aside in one case, you would in another, and what would be the result?

Mr. CORWIN proceeded to say he would prohibit Slavery everywhere. The Constitution gives Congress right to limit, and it is the duty of Congress to do it. He did not believe Territories had a right to admit or reject it. This doctrine is contrary to the intention and instruction of the framers of the Constitution. All the laws of the United States upon this subject, from the organization of the Government down to the Kansas Nebraska bill, had expressed the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798. Congress enacted a law imposing a fine of three hundred dollars upon any person who would import a slave into that Territory for sale. It did permit a man owning slaves, who went there to live, to take them there with him; but it forbid the Slave-trade. The same law required the Territorial Legislature to send up its laws for the approval of Congress, and if disapproved they were null and void. The United States Court, with JOHN MARSHALL on the bench, sustained this power. In Louisiana Territory, organized 1799, the same provision was applied, and this in the face of the law of 1799, extending the Slave-trade twenty years, a law applicable exclusively to the States. With such imperial power did Congress administer the Constitution in relation to the Territories, and in that very Congress which made the organic law of the Territory of Louisiana, there were seventeen members who assisted in framing the Constitution of the United States, and there was no petition or remonstrance against the exercise of that right, and THOMAS JEFFERSON signed the bill which prohibited the Slave-trade in Louisiana. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, New-Mexico and Utah were all organized territorially with the same restriction laid on by Congress. JAMES K. POLK, whom all Democrats ought to respect, recognized this power by signing the bill organizing Oregon a territory with the Wilmot Proviso. Missouri was an exception, but the compromise restricted Slavery then by Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. MONROE and his whole Cabinet, all but two of whom were Southern men, admitted the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery north of that line. For seventy-five years Congress exercised this power; and shall we say that those who made the Constitution did not understand it? All the great fathers of the Constitution, WASHINGTON, the ADAMSES, JEFFERSON, JACKSON and POLK recognized the unquestioned power of Congress. It was only in 1846 that DOUGLAS and CASS discovered that WASHINGTON and MADISON didn't know what the Constitution meant. They produced squatter sovereignty. This was a heresy he hoped the Republican Party would not introduce into their church. He would have them stick to the good old Anti-Slavery construction of WASHINGTON and all the Presidents down to POLK. All of them, said the speaker, occupied the ground which the Republican Party now occupies.

He proceeded to say of squatter sovereignty, that if voting is the natural right of a white man, so it is the natural right of the black man; and if fifty thousand blacks should meet in a territory and legislate, and Congress assenting to squatter sovereignty, must not interfere unless these democrats, by some ethnological or physiological argument, can prove that a black man is not a human being. Referring to the Fugitive Slave law, he said that by the same authority that Congress legislates in the restriction of Slavery, she has a right to make laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

This position has always been successfully maintained. While we are denouncing the South, he said, for violating the law by opening the Slave-trade, let us not be found guilty of violating it in the North, in another particular. Let us tell them that we rely upon the contemporaneous construction of the constitution, and we can with untarnished integrity oblige them to do so. Mr. CORWIN here devoted some attention to the question of admitting States with a slavery constitution, and said he would not do so even if his constituents instructed him to do so: he would resign first. He thought, however, that there is a more practical view of Slavery, which makes it of deep interest. He was opposed to the acquisition of more territory. He would advise Republicans if they want the agitation of Slavery to cease, they must not acquire more territory; with 25,000,000 of people, we have one-tenth of the globe and we want no more. You say you want Cuba, or you won't let anybody else have it, because it is the key of the Gulf. Why is not Jamaica or Canada dangerous to our peace? The danger is not here, it is in the South. They say it is manifest destiny that we must expand, but manifest destiny always runs to the South. After expressing his conviction that the Anti-Slavery sentiment must be victorious over the antagonism, with either the Wilmot Proviso or Squatter Sovereignty, Mr. CORWIN referred briefly to other topics, which, he said, were existing of his own—the Republican Party had not expressed itself definitely upon them; among them were Government expenditures and filibustering. He opposed the accumulation of debt in time of peace, and held it to be the duty of the Republican Party to bring down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point possible with the efficiency of the Departments, and to scale up a tariff to that precise point. He was in favor of discriminating between home and foreign manufactures, while the Democratic Party advocates a horizontal tariff. Filibustering he would put down rigidly and at all hazards. It is piracy and villainy that should not be countenanced.

The speech, of which the above is an imperfect abstract, was well received.

Mr. Yancey on Manifest Destiny and the African Slave-trade.

In a speech delivered at Columbus, S. C., on the 8th July, the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY discoursed as follows of manifest destiny and the necessity of reviving the African Slave-trade:

"We see vast neighboring domains inviting the progress of our institutions. All this magnificent continent south of us to the Isthmus of Darien, *destiny points out as the field of our operations*. The Spanish race has utterly failed in its mission to civilize those regions. They failed in their attempt to build up industrial prosperity upon the slavery of the Indian race. In this attempt they warred against nature. No other race was ever designated to be slaves but the African race. They have also failed in every government experiment they have made, and they have tried many. They can neither maintain a republic nor a monarchical form of government; they have not the wisdom to devise proper laws; they have not the characteristics that would make them properly obedient to laws. Their country presents a vast spectacle of anarchy and confusion, in which neither life, liberty or property are safe. It is covered all over with vast semi-heathenish idolatry. No man conversant with the fate of nations can fail to see that it is but a question of time, when all this region shall be occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race. It is our destiny to carry to that people the arts, the blessings of good government, and to carry to them the higher blessings of Christian civilization.

But yet while fitted for this magnificent destiny, in the purity and sufficiency of our civilization, *we are denied all power of expanding over it, by the unjust action of our own Government.* The great question for us to solve is, what shall be our course in relation to this unjust policy? How are we to disenthral ourselves? Such a question demands a union of sentiment, as well as a union of action among the people. We are told that we are progressing towards its proper solution, because it is said that it is now stronger than ever within the Union, and therefore may hope to control the Union. In one sense this is true, and not true in the sense in which it has been uttered. The South is stronger now than she was 20 years ago. She is stronger because more united; because party shackles sit more lightly upon her people; because she has determined the question of the morality of Slavery in its favor; because she has determined the question of its great primary value in its favor; because she has determined the political bearings of Slavery in its favor.

But while we are thus stronger within ourselves, we are not relatively stronger, considered with reference to our opponents. They, too, are more united in sentiment against us. There are but two great factions of the North. One would crush us by the direct action of the General Government; the other would indirectly crush by hostile territorial legislation. But the true question is not, are we stronger than we have been, but are we as strong as our necessities require? Are we as strong as we rightfully ought to be? This question must be answered in the negative. Can we have any hope of righting ourselves and doing justice to ourselves in the Union? If there is such hope it would be our duty to make the attempt. For one, I have no such hope, but I am determined to act with those who have such hope, as long, and only as long, as it may be reasonably indulged. Not so much with any expectation that the South will obtain justice in the Union, as with the hope that by true acting, within a reasonable time, there will be obtained unity amongst our people in going out of the Union. [Applause.] If we remain in the Union, we must demand a repeal of every unconstitutional act against the institution of Slavery. We must demand the repeal of the acts of 1807, 1819, 1851. We must demand that it shall be a settled policy of this Government, that wherever Slavery shall exist under the flag of this Union, it shall receive full and adequate protection from the Federal Government. [Applause.] If we can obtain these demands, then we shall be in a condition to fill the glorious destiny that awaits us. When we have obtained these demands within the Union, we may look to measures for the acquisition of new Territories fit for a slave population. Without them, the acquisitions of such Territories would but prove another curse to the South."

The Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, representative in the last Congress from the First District of Georgia, declines a renomination for reasons set forth in the following letter to the Democratic Convention of his District:

WARESBORO, July 13, 1859.

SIR: Being desirous, in the present condition of the country, to avoid unnecessary dissension, and in view of the fact that the election of the next President may devolve upon the House of Representatives of the United States, and feeling a deep interest in the maintenance of sound and correct principle—looking to the security of the South and her institutions and to have chosen a good and true man to represent the great interests involved—and being sensible, from the number of gentlemen whose names will probably be used as candidates, that the success of the principles I advocate will be endangered by discontents springing out of the conflict of feeling incident thereto, and wishing to promote harmony in the District as far as I can, I beg, through you, as my friend, to announce to the Convention that I do not desire my name to be used in connection with the contest now pending before them.

I avail myself of the present occasion to offer to the people of the First District my profound thanks for the manifestation of their kindness and confidence in conferring the high trust heretofore delegated to me.

Respectfully yours, JAMES L. SEWARD.

To WADE SANFORD, Esq.

Parisian Cockneyism.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, re-published by LEONARD, SCOTT & Co. contains an article on Sentimental Physiology, being a review of MICHELET'S *l'Amour*, from which we make the following extract on the Cockneyism of the Parisians. The faith of the Parisians in Paris is by no means the exclusive property of Frenchmen: Americans, Englishmen and Russians, share in the sentiment. It is a fanaticism founded in good reason:

"One who loves to shape for himself the forms of events in the darkness of the future might be interested and puzzled for a long time with the momentous question, 'What is to become of Paris?' The prospects of that city seem sufficiently embarrassing, whether regarded from a moral, religious, social, or political point of view. Paris will grow, and grow, and grow, and its ramifying railroads will act as so many arteries, bringing the vital fluid into the great central heart of France, and not reacting as veins to carry it back. Paris will certainly become congested again, as has happened often before, and the next time matters may be worse than they yet have been; the explosion may be more tremendous in proportion to the congestion. On the face of things such a danger would appear to threaten London even to a greater extent. London is larger than Paris, and expands every day; but that matters little. The outward and visible increase is apparent rather than real. There is no strong attraction of Englishmen towards London as there is of Frenchmen towards Paris; but the forces of attraction and repulsion appear to correct each other. England will never be centralized in London as France is to a certain extent in Paris. No one who has the shadow of a settlement elsewhere connects the feeling of home with our great metropolis, while the true Frenchman is at home only in Paris. His feelings are those of Ovid in his exile at Tomi, when business or health takes him away from his beloved capital.

'Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago
Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit.'

Even in the glorious Alps of Dauphiné, or among the Pyrenees, mountain scenery which he may revel in without putting his foot on foreign ground, and equal to any in the world, he feels ennuyé at a short sojourn, and sighs for the flesh-pots of Egypt and 'gross mud-honey of town.' It is far otherwise with the Briton. Unless very young indeed, nothing but duty will bind him to a day longer in London than he can possibly help. If he is an M. P., he never nods in the House under the infliction of a long-winded speaker but his dreams are of the gorse and the grouse; if he is a merchant, he takes delight only in the associations connected by the name of 'Change, cursing the reality of the thing; if a small tradesman, he is never hummed into a sleepy reverie by the flies in his shop but he dreams of the suburban box whither, when times mend, he may wend his way by rail or omnibus about 4 in the afternoon, leaving his late custom to an underling; if a mechanic, his thoughts through the week are of his Sunday holiday, and the burden of his secret prayers is that the day may be fine to enjoy it—in fact from the perpetual and growing antipathy of its inhabitants, joined to the miasma of the Thames, London is in danger of disintegration, and seems in a fair way to be transplanted piecemeal to the several railroad stations in its neighborhood. It has even now, with its furious and fevered life, burnt itself so hollow in the centre, that proposals have been made to transplant into the suburbs the metropolitan churches to sites whither their parishes have migrated. Paris, on the other hand, becomes daily more packed and compact within the new lines of its fortifications. Its environs are dull—what place is duller than Versailles? St. Germain, St. Denis, and the rest, are the finest possible specimens of deadly liveliness. In the central parts of Paris, and that part of the Boulevards which is near them, is all the motion, all the life, all the gayety, and we may add, to a great extent, all the beauty. The *Place de la Concorde* is the focus from which France radiates—the central point of that peculiarly Attic civilization in which France takes the lead of the world. Standing there about the fountains, we have often been struck with the idea that it was the boss or 'umbilicus' of the world, bearing the same relation to modern Europe that Delphi was supposed by the ancients to bear to their world. There is something singularly open and uplifted in the situation. The splendid vista of the Rue de Rivoli, terminated by, or rather continuing itself through, the Arch of the Star, looks like the High-street of the world, and might well be supposed to be the entrance of some great cosmopolitan thoroughfare like the Appian Way of old. The elevation of mountain isolated by surrounding ravines seems rather to uplift a man to heaven than to command earth. The elevation of the Place de la Concorde is of that perfectly mundane and accessible nature, spreading every way into the horizon, that it seems to symbolize the all-pervading influence of an imperial community. We have seen instantaneous photographs of that very place, including the facade of the Louvre and the front of the Madeleine. The only thing that struck us as unnatural about that photograph was the entire absence of all life; an omission, however, in actual fact, easily explainable, such photographs being generally taken early in the morning. No human being was to be seen, either civil or military; no horse, no vehicle. One great characteristic of the spot, and that which especially gives it its cosmopolitan character, is the constant circulation of motley life around it; not in the shape of excessive crowding, as seen in the aneurisms of the arteries of London, but of a natural and healthy kind. It is not to be wondered at that a Frenchman is proud of Paris—even Paris wonders whether a dinner or a play is to be eaten or seen elsewhere in the world, affects or really has a profound ignorance of every other place and people besides Paris and its inhabitants. Any one who is in the habit of reading what we would call *par excellence* the Cockney Parisian literature of the day, will see that we do not overstate this case. The charge of Cockneyism may be brought with great force against much of our own popular writings. From the fact that the workshops of newspapers and periodicals are in London, London sights and sounds are obtruded too often and forcibly on the eyes and minds of contributors not to affect greatly their lucubrations. *Punch*, for instance, circulates everywhere where uniformly excellent drawing and an occasional joke can be appreciated. Why should almost all of *Punch's* illustrations and jokes be drawn from London life—we had almost said spawned in the mud of the Thames? Is there no fun in Yorkshire? A few more jokes from the mining districts would have been most acceptable. Is there not wit north of the Tweed? Maga knows better—or west of the Irish Channel? Or, rather, is it not all wit there when potatoes are plentiful? And the great *Times* itself is emphatically a Londoner, but he loves it not. The English *litterateur* is a Cockney by compulsion; he cannot help it. He kicks against it, goes off to Scarborough, abhors sea-side crinolines; but the necessity of his craft is the mother of the inventions of his brain, and his imagination—though his stomach revolts at it—is Cockney and of Cockaigne. Not so with the Frenchman. He does not know whether he is a Parisian by necessity or not, so thoroughly is he so by choice. He loves Paris, lives in Paris, breathes Paris, and sees all the rest of the universe through an inverted Parisian lorgnette."

SHAKESPEARIAN FORGERIES.

The Collier-Shakespeare—Exposure of the Pretended Emendations of the Text.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Perhaps amid the press and distraction of politics which are now agitating the great world you can find room for the account of a most extraordinary deception which has been practised in the republic of letters, some details of which I now beg to lay before you.

In 1852 Mr. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER published a volume containing numerous and important "Notes and Emendations" of the text of SHAKESPEARE, made, as he stated, on the faith of a copy of the folio edition of 1632, purchased by him of Mr. THOMAS RODD in 1849, and exhibiting a vast number of marginal corrections and alterations in a handwriting asserted by Mr. COLLIER to be, to the best of his belief, contemporary, or nearly so, with the date of the edition.

Such has been the effect of that publication throughout Europe that since the date of its issue the text of SHAKESPEARE has been extensively changed, and this, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrance and opposition from various quarters. I need not go over this ground, familiar as it is to all who know anything of the literary history of the last ten years.

In 1853 Mr. COLLIER published a second edition of his work, together with an edition of *Shakespeare* founded on the corrected folio; and in 1856, what professed to be a complete list of all the readings.

"I have," says he in his preface to this last work, (p. lxxix.) "often gone over the thousands of marks of all kinds in its margins; but I will take this opportunity of pointing out two emendations of considerable importance, which, happening not to be in the margins, and being written with very pale ink, escaped my eye until some time after the appearance of my second edition, as well as of the one-volume *Shakespeare*. For the purpose of the later portion of my present work I have recently re-examined every line and letter of the folio 1632, and I can safely assert that no other sin of omission on my part can be discovered."

These publications were accompanied by what professed to be a minute account of the appearance and history of the recently discovered folio. It is, however, notorious that by a considerable number of persons interested in the subject, the descriptions thus given were never deemed sufficient or satisfactory in a matter of such deep literary importance.

In common with others, I had often desired to see the volume, which meanwhile had become the property of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. This wish has at length been gratified. Some two months ago, his Grace, the present Duke, liberally placed the folio in the hands of Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, with the understanding that, while it should be kept by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN in the strictest custody, it might yet be examined, under proper restrictions, by any and all literary persons who were anxious to do so. I at once seized the opportunity, and determined, avoiding all Shakespearian criticism, to attempt an accurate and unbiassed description of the volume from the literary point of view alone. Discoveries soon occurred, to which it seems advisable immediate publicity should be given, and which I now send you in as clear a manner as the narrow scope of a letter will permit.

The volume is bound in rough calf, (probably about the middle of GEORGE II.'s reign,) the water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover being a crown surmounting the letters "G. R.," (*Georgius Rex*,) and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend *pro patria*; and there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the Seventeenth Century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the Eighteenth.

I should enter more minutely into this feature of the case, did not the corrections themselves, when closely examined, furnish facts so precise and so startling in their character, that all collateral and constructive evidence seems unnecessary and insignificant.

They at first sight seem to be of two kinds—those, namely, which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated with more or less success, sometimes by erasure with a penknife or the employment of chemical agency, and sometimes by tearing and cutting away parts of the margin. The corrections thus variously obliterated are probably almost as numerous as those suffered to remain, and in importance equal to them. Whole lines, entire words, stage directions, have been attempted to be got rid of, though in many instances without success, as a glance at the various readings of a first portion of *Hamlet*, which I subjoin, will show.

Of the corrections allowed to stand, some, on a hasty glance, might, so far as the handwriting is concerned, pass as genuine, while others have been strangely tampered with, touched up or painted over, a modern character being dexterously altered by touches of the pen into a more antique form. There is, moreover, a kind of exaggeration in the shape of the letters throughout, difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a belief in the genuineness of the hand; not to mention the frequent and strange juxtaposition of stiff Chancery capital letters of the form in use two centuries ago with others of quite a modern appearance; and it is well here to state that all the corrections are evidently by one hand, and that, consequently, whatever invalidates or destroys the credit of a part, must be considered equally damaging and fatal to the whole.

At times the correction first put in the margin has been obliterated, and a second emendation substituted in its stead, of which I will mention two examples which occur in *Cymbeline* (fol. 1632, p. 400, col. 1):

"With Oakes unshakeable and roaring Waters,"

where *Oakes* has first been made into *Cliffes*, and subsequently into *Rockes*. Again (p. 401, col. 2),

"Whose Roof's as low as ours: Sleepe Boyes, this gate,"

on the margin (a pencil cross having been made in the first instance) *Sleep* is corrected into *Sweets*, afterwards *Sweets* has been crossed out, and *Steeps* written above.

There is scarcely a single page throughout the volume in which these obliterations do not occur. At the time they were effected it is possible the obliteration may have appeared complete; but the action of the atmosphere in the course of some years seems in the majority of instances to have so far negatived the chymical agency as to enable the corrections to be readily deciphered. Examples of these accompany this letter, and I shall be surprised if in the hands of Shakespearian critics they do not furnish a clue to the real history of the corrector and his corrections.

I now come to the most astounding result of these investigations, in comparison with which all other facts concerning the corrected folio become insignificant. On a close examination of the margins, they are found to be covered with an infinite number of faint pencil marks and corrections, in obedience to which the supposed old corrector has made his emendations. These pencil corrections have not even the pretence of antiquity in character or spelling, but are written in a bold hand of the present century. A remarkable instance occurs in "Richard III., (fol. 1632, p. 161, col. 2,) where the stage direction, "with the body," is written in pencil, in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes, in the antique and smaller character, "with the dead bodie," the word "dead" being seemingly inserted to cover over the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and "bodie" instead of "body," to give the requisite appearance of antiquity. Further on, in the tragedy of "Hamlet," (fol. 1632, p. 187, col. 1:)

"And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee,"

"begging" occurs in pencil in the opposite margin in the same modern hand, evidently with the intention of superseding "pregnant" in the text. The entire passage from, "Why should the poore be flatter'd?" to "As I doe thee. Something too much of this," was afterwards struck out. The ink corrector, probably thrown off his guard by this neglected to copy over and afterwards rub out the pencil alteration, according to his usual plan, and by this oversight we seem to obtain as clear a view of the modus operandi as if we had looked over the corrector's shoulder and seen the entire work in process of fabrication. I give several further instances where the modern pencil-writing can be distinctly seen underneath the old ink correction, and I should add that in parts of the volume page after page occurs in which commas, notes of admiration and interrogation, &c., are deleted, or inserted in obedience to pencil indications of precisely the same modern character and appearance as those employed in correcting the press at the present day. "Twelfth Night," (fol. 1632, p. 259, col. 1:) "I take these Wisemen, that crow so at these set kind of fooles, no better than the fooles Zanies." The corrector makes it "to be no better than," &c. Here the antique "to be" is written over a modern pencil "to be" still clearly legible. A few lines further down the letter *l* is added in the margin over a pencil *l*.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1632, p. 278, col. 1:)

"Oh, most pernicious woman!"

is made into:

"Oh, most pernicious and perfidious woman!"

But here, again, the "perfidious" of the corrector can be seen to be above a pencil "perfidious" written in a perfectly modern hand.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1632, p. 278, col. 1,) the line

"Looke too't, I charge you; come your way,"

has been altered by the corrector into

"Looke too't, I charge you; so now come your way,"

in the inner margin. The words "so now," in faint pencil and in a modern hand, on the outer margin, are distinctly visible. Immediately below this, and before

"Enter Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus,"

the corrector has inserted "Sc. 4." This would seem to have been done in obedience to a pencil "IV." in the margin.

In "King John," (fol. 1632, p. 6, col. 1:)

"Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth"

The corrector adds, as a direction, at this line, "aside," the same word "aside" occurs also in pencil in a modern hand on the outer margin.

I have thus attempted to give, in a dispassionate manner, and as clearly as the limited scope of a letter will admit, the grounds upon which I conceive it positively established that the emendations, as they are called, of this folio copy of *Shakespeare* have been made in the margins within the present century. What further deductions may be drawn from the large mass of hitherto unpublished alterations which the folio contains I leave others to determine. They may or may not be the means of identifying particular persons or particular dates, but in the main issue are comparatively unimportant.

While I am personally responsible for the conclusions I have been driven to by the discovery of the above-mentioned facts, the accuracy of the facts themselves and the fidelity of my statement of them have been carefully and scrupulously examined by men having greater ability and experience in such matters than I can lay claim to. Moreover, these are points which may be tested by any person interested in the subject, and who will be at the pains of verifying for themselves the truth of what I have here advanced. I have only to add that I hope shortly to lay before the public, in another form and in fuller detail, other particulars relating to this remarkable volume.

I am, &c., N. E. S. A. HAMILTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MSS., British Museum, June 22.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Elizabeth Bloxham vs. John Bloxham; Robert Dedrick vs. Samuel Ward.—Orders settled.

Hoppe vs. Hoppe.—This was an application for alimony in this action. The parties to this suit have been married forty years, and now the wife, at the advanced age of fifty-six years, sues for a divorce from her husband who is sixty-four years of age. The ground of her complaint is alleged ill-treatment on the part of her husband during the last five years. The defendant set up various provocations in excuse for the conduct of which the plaintiff complains. It appearing that defendant was a man of considerable property, Justice CLERKE made an order allowing the wife the sum of $30 per week pending the suit, and a counsel fee of $250.

Thomas C. Fields and A. B. Tappen for plaintiff; Mr. Van Antwerp for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

DECISION OF THE FORREST MOTION.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—This was a motion to vacate the order of the referee in this case, to whom it was referred to report on the question of alimony, by which he adjourned the hearing of the case until Fall.

Justice WOODRUFF has rendered his decision granting the motion. The order made is as follows: "The reference to proceed before present referee, if he will consent to hear it, and the defendant's Attorney consents to vacate the order of adjournment; otherwise, the order will be to vacate the order of reference, and to refer the matter to another suitable person. Defendant to pay alimony at rate of $200 per month, and $1,500 towards counsel fees and expenses of reference. Details of order to be adjusted on settlement thereof; costs of motion to abide event of suit, $10.

Conrad Weckler vs. Lawrence Quenzer.—Motion denied without costs.

Sims vs. Sims.—If defendant deems an order for substitution necessary, and desires it to be entered, it may be done on his paying to his former Attorney whatever he may be entitled to for his services; and he may, if he please, take an order referring it to some suitable person, to be named on settling the order, to inquire into and determine how much, if anything, is due to his former Attorney. If defendant does not take such order within five days, the motion is denied without costs.

John J. Chase et al. vs. George H. L. Hursey et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied—costs $10, to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

John H. Johnson vs. Thomas Le Kay, et al.—DALY, F. J.—I think there was evidence to warrant the Justice in inferring that the plaintiff was employed at the instance and request of the defendants. Schefner was in the defendants' employ. It was a part of his duty to put the belt on the wheel. He was engaged in discharging that duty when, in consequence of the neglect of the defendants in not having proper safeguards, and from the machinery being defective, he was caught in it, carried several times around the wheel, and was very severely injured. The injury, therefore, arose from their neglect, and they were answerable for the consequences. When the accident happened, the defendants' clerk, who was in charge of the building, went, as he testified, in the excitement of the moment, for a physician; saw the plaintiff, told him to take the best care of the injured man, and send his bill to the office. He afterward reported what he did to the book-keeper, to whom it was his duty to report everything; from which it was to be inferred that the defendants had knowledge of what he had done, and of the plaintiff's attendance upon Schefner, as they paid him his wages regularly during all the time that he was sick. The man was in a very critical state; so critical that it seemed scarcely possible that his life could be saved by human skill. It was fairly inferrible that all this was known to the defendants. When Schefner got well enough the plaintiff brought him to the defendants' office, and showed them the cicatrices in his face, and pointed out to them the result of his (the defendant's) labor as a surgeon. They then and there promised to pay his bill. They never disaffirmed what their clerk had done, nor, it would seem, made any objection until the bill was sent in, when the objection they made was merely that the bill was too high.

It was a fair and legitimate inference from these circumstances that the employment of the plaintiff by the clerk was ratified by them, after they had knowledge that he had called in the plaintiff to attend upon the man, that the plaintiff's services were continued with their acquiescence and approbation, and with the understanding on their part that they were to pay for them. It appeared that the clerk told them that he had employed the plaintiff to "doctor John," and that one of them said that he guessed he (the clerk) would have to pay it; but the witness testified that it was said "in a laughing way," from which the Justice had a right to infer that it was not seriously said or intended seriously to disaffirm what their clerk had done in calling in the plaintiff, telling him to take good care of the injured man, and to send his bill to the defendant's office. They did not go upon the stand as witnesses, which they might have done, as the plaintiff had testified, to disaffirm or overcome by any statement under oath the warrantable presumptions arising from the evidence that had been given. The fact that the injury was caused by their neglect, that they were pecuniarily responsible for the consequences—among which was the expense incurred in the care and cure of the injured man; (Keegan vs. Western Railroad Company, 4 Selden, 175;) their presumable knowledge that the plaintiff was giving his services with the understanding that they were to pay him; that while he was so engaged they did nothing to disabuse him of that impression; but, on the contrary, when his efforts were successful and the man was cured, promised to pay the bill, was, in my judgment, evidence enough to make out their liability to the plaintiff.

I think, however, that the plaintiff's recovery must be limited to the amount of the bill which he rendered. That was his own estimate at the time of the value of his services and of the price which he put upon his labor, and he should not, by going afterward upon the stand and swearing that his services were worth more than double what he had charged, be allowed to recover that increased estimate; that is, to recover a judgment for $250, when the bill he rendered was $93, and he did not pretend that there was any mistake or error in it. In fact, when undertaking to testify as to the value of his services, he seemed to be without any fixed or certain data, and thought if the services had been rendered to a rich man that he might charge anything between two and five thousand dollars—a very wide and liberal range, certainly.

Judgment reduced to $93, and affirmed for that amount.

Edward Gossett & Co. vs. Crocker & Warren.—HILTON, J.—The plaintiffs, in replying to the defendants' answer, instead of stating at length the allegations in it denied by them, state generally that they deny all those allegations in it which are intermixed with in certain specified folios.

Application is made by the defendants to have these portions of the reply made more definite and certain.

I do not understand that the denial is so indefinite that the defendants cannot ascertain the precise nature of the plaintiffs' defence to the counter claim set up in the answer, and it is only in such cases that motions like the present, under sec. 160 of the Code, can be granted.

Besides, such pleading is expressly authorized, it seems, by sec. 152, whereby a party is permitted to deny generally or specifically each allegation controverted by him.

The denial in question is certainly general, and as such falls within the character and pleading allowed by the Code.

Motion denied; costs to abide event.

NEAR APPROACH OF THE PLANETS VENUS AND JUPITER ON THE 21ST.—In the list of phenomena in July, in the English Nautical Almanac is the following: "July 20, 15h. 49m. ☌ of Venus and Jupiter, Venus 1m. south." An actual eclipse of a bright star or planet by another planet, is an event of such rare occurrence, that perhaps it has never been seen in this country, and, as we believe, certainly not within the last thirty-six years. Even a very near approach [illegible] seldom happens, that the attention of most astronomers has been drawn to that of next Thursday morning. In England this phenomenon will take place under the most favorable circumstances. At 3h. 49m. A. M.—Greenwich M. T.—the distance between the centres of the two planets will be (corrected for parallax) 25″ and between their discs or edges only [illegible] one quarter of a minute. In this country we are less favorably situated, as the planets will not rise in the E. N. E. until 2¼ hours A. M. or more than four hours after their nearest approach, at which their distance has increased to about four minutes, nevertheless even to us the appearance at that time of the two most brilliant of all the planets nearly touching each other cannot but be highly interesting and no doubt be carefully observed.—*Boston Traveller.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes; 3,480 bbls. Flour; 30 bbls. Rye Flour; 401 bbls. Corn Meal; 32,300 bushels Oats; 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½ @ $5 18¾, and small lots of Pearls at $5 25 @ ... ₩ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lb. American Yellow, on [illegible].

COFFEE—Sales to-day 120 bags Java, [illegible] 150 bags Laguayra at 10¼c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11½c.; 90 bags Rio and 100 bags Santos at 10½c.; 250 bags St. Domingo at about 10¼c.; also (reported) 3,000 mats Java, to arrive, at an unascertained rate ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 1,800 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been less sought after at prices ranging from $4@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel are dull and heavy. Herring are also in stock, dormant and are depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at decidedly firmer, though not quotably higher prices, save for some very choice lots of extra State and fresh ground extra Ohio, which are a shade dearer. The principal holders appear to be less anxious to sell, unless at asking rates. It is now difficult to buy anything that the inspectors will regularly pass, at our inside quotations. Sales have been made to-day of 7,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	[illegible]	
Standard Superfine State	[illegible]	
Extra State	[illegible]	
Standard Superfine Western	[illegible]	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	
Inferior Extra Ohio	[illegible]	
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	[illegible]	
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	[illegible]	

Southern Flour is in more request at rather firmer prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for inferior to good mixed brands, and at $6 25@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $4@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less inquired for at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and declining. Sales, to-day, 8,010 bushels, including prime new Red Jersey, at $1 45; unsound to prime old White Kentucky at $1@$1 62½; very inferior to prime White Southern at $1 30@$1 60; unsound to good new Red Southern at $1 25@$1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn is less inquired for and is heavy. Sales, to-day, 12,500 bushels at 85c.@88c. for ordinary to prime mixed Western; 93c. for good White Southern; and 92c.@94c. for good to prime Yellow do. ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 88c.@90c. ₩ bush. 2,500 bushels Rye Malt were sold at 85c. ₩ bush. Barley is very dull and nominal; 500 bushels damaged, sold at 38c. ₩ bush. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 43c.@45c.; Western 43c.@45c.; State 42c.@43½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania 37c.@40c. ₩ bush. Mr. ED. BILL notices the business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, thus: "The depressed state of the European markets, owing to favorable weather and a fair promise for a good harvest, together with the certainty, now fully established, of an abundance of Wheat throughout our own country of superior quality and condition, have combined to give a feeling of great depression to the Flour trade; holders, to realize, having been obliged to submit to a gradual reduction, amounting in the fortnight to about 75c. ₩ bbl. The only transactions for export are the shipments of 500 bbls. Sour Flour to Glasgow, and 4,150 bush. white Indian Corn to Liverpool. In Wheat, the transactions have rather increased, but at lower rates—the old is in few hands but cannot be moved without a still further reduction. As yet the receipts of new Southern have been light. Indian Corn is moderately active and maintains a high price—the stock in store is reduced, and the arrivals from the West, owing to breaks in the canal and other causes, are very light." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States since Sep. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	July 19	94,730	[illegible]	224,022
New-Orleans	July 1	4,266	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	July 1	2,039	26,301	14,081
Baltimore	July 1	—	—	7,577
Boston	July 8	98	—	—
Other Ports	July 1	—	11,663	2,940
Total from Sept. 1, 1858		97,230	415,500	343,815
To about same period, '58		1,165,148	3,847,138	3,274,876
To about same period, '57		846,350	7,253,440	4,000,198
To about same period, '56		1,382,975	5,921,710	6,343,689

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	July 3	35,300	81,622	17,308
Other Ports, latest dates		13,076	8,060	6,176

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales 85 bales at 15c. ₩ yard.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 55c.@60c. ₩ 100 lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and prices are somewhat depressed.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including last year's crop chiefly at 8c.@12c., and old at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $22 50@$23 ₩ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been in fair request, including foreign Pig, at $6 70@$5 80 ₩ 100 lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been very limited for Hemlock tanned Sole, and moderate for Oak tanned at about previous figures.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and 95c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c., and 10 hhds. Centrifugal at 21c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been quite dull since our last, at $3 62½ ₩ 280 lb. Week's receipts, 2,004 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been actively sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Week's receipts, 3,600 bbls.; sales 5,800 bbls., to arrive and here, at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon; stock estimated at 1,500 bbls. Messrs. BARROW & STOCKER remark that: "The reduced stock on the spot has, however, materially checked operations, and the greater portion of the sales has been of lots, either on the way, or to be delivered within a specified time. The prices paid for the parcels sold in this way, seem to indicate a very decided confidence in the market on the part of the buyers, both as regards lots near at hand, and those more remote, while on the other hand, they are not wanting those who, although holding orders to be filled at discretion, are firm believers in the probabilities of lower rates, though there now current, and consequently prefer to 'bide their time.' The market is, to say the least, from any point of view extremely problematical. The receipts are rather liberal than otherwise, but most of the lots lately come to hand, having been placed to arrive, have not come upon the market." Tar has been very quiet. Week's receipts, 128 bbls.; sales, 450 bbls., at $2 for Norfolk, and $2 62½ for Wilmington, ₩ bbl. Stock, estimated at 4,000 bbls. The demand has been fair for common Rosin, and moderate for other kinds at about former rates. Week's receipts of Rosin, 23,711 bbls. The sales include 15,000 bbls. common and No. 2, at $1 75@$1 80, afloat and to arrive; 800 do. strained, at $1 80; 300 do. medium at $2 13; 2,100 No. 1 to pale, at $4 [illegible], as to quality.

Naval Stores Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to July 19, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	32,840	31,643
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	67,676	38,631
Rosin, bbls	404,357	265,415
Tar, bbls	37,263	16,229

The foregoing statement has been compiled from the circular of Messrs. LOCKE & TURNER.

OILS—The movements in this line have been quite limited. Prices have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined, to-day, to $15 75 @$15 87 for Mess; $15 37@$15 50 for thin Mess; and $11 75@$12, chiefly $11 75 for Prime, ₩ barrel, with sales of 2,700 bbls. Cut Meats continue heavy, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ₩ lb. Bacon continues quite dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales to-day, 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef rules quiet at old prices. Sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $12 [illegible] @$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $6@$9 for Country Mess, and $5@$6 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $20@$23 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 12c.@16c. for State; 11c.@14c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 130 tcs., at from $4 25@$4 75 ₩ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,173 hhds. Cuba, at from 5¼c.@6⅝c.; and 41 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 7c.@7⅜c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lb. prime on private terms.

TIN—The demand has been less active; prices have not varied much.

TOBACCO—Has been sparingly sought after, and sales, since Friday last have been confined to 18 hhds. Maysville at 7½c.; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 6½c.@10c.; and 34 bales Havana at 30c.@35c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls. in lots at 26½c., and a 27c. time, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged: 500 bbls. Pork, at 2s.; 250 bbls. Pigs' Heads, by steamer, at 1s. 3d., with 10 tcs. Lard and 10 tons Butter, at 15s. For London, 10 tons Seed, at 15s. For Bordeaux, a vessel to load at James River, with Tobacco, at 37s. 6d. For Australia, 100 pkgs. Tobacco, at 30c., measurement. For San Francisco, the engagements have been very limited, though the range for measurement goods is down to 25c.@30c. ₩ foot.

SOUTHERNERS
Will please call and examine the new and improved
COTTON-PRESS,
Also, for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which received the first premium, patented June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms in the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.
As imported from England.
For fattening and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to P. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

A HINT—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provisions at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, A new style of Boots and Gaiters, only $3 75, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price Two Cents, [illegible] Six Dollars a year.

[illegible]

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents [illegible].

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

[illegible]

[illegible] Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period [illegible] the receipt of the American mails.

The Times for California

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued this morning, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M.

Price of single copies, in a wrapper, Five Cents. Agents will send in their orders promptly.

The mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Indian*, at Quebec, and the *City of Washington*, at this port. The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with two days' later news, is now in her eleventh day.

Our correspondence from Utah to the 24th June announces the return of Judge ECKELS to that Territory. A reorganization of the Federal Courts immediately took place. Three District Courts of the United States had been established; one at Provo, to be presided over by Judge ECKELS, and the other at Great Salt Lake City and Genoa. Vigorous efforts were to be put forth to hold these Courts and secure the prisoners, without calling in the assistance of the army. A large number of Apostate Mormons for the States, and others, were supposed to be on the point of departure.

The Bill of Rights reported to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, is given in full in our Wyandot correspondence this morning. The Convention has not taken action upon it. A preamble, which precedes the Bill of Rights, recites the fundamental laws of the body politic, declares the purpose of the instrument and defines the boundaries of the State of Kansas. The Bill of Rights numbers twenty-three sections. It sets out with the declaration that all political power is inherent in the people; prohibits Slavery in the State; proclaims religious toleration; defends the soundness of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protects the freedom of legislative debate; forbids the transportation from the State of any party for any offence committed within the State limits; prohibits imprisonment for debt; secures to naturalized citizens the full privileges accorded to natives; and declares that no citizen of the State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the State, but that when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States. Our correspondent also gives a summary of the report received by the Convention in reference to the amount of damages inflicted during the period of the disturbances in the Territory. The whole amount of losses, for which compensation is claimed, was $376,000.

The California Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to the 27th ult. Business was without improvement. The Lecompton Convention had nominated the Hon. C. L. SCOTT for Congress from the Southern District. Another destructive fire had occurred, this time in the town of Tehama, which was almost entirely burnt. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Forty-three convicts had escaped from the State Prison. Several arrivals of clipper-ships are noticed.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company has been censured by the Coroner's jury charged with the investigation into the causes of the late disaster at Mishawaka. The jury declared that the foreman of the gang of men whose duty it was to examine the condition of the culvert was guilty of culpable negligence, and censure the officers of the Company for having constructed an improper culvert.

The Sunday question in Philadelphia came before the Courts on Monday, in the case of the conductor and driver of one of the Greene-street passenger cars, who were arrested while running on Sunday. The Railroad Company contested the case, declaring their intention to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. No decision was rendered.

The weekly report submitted at the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, states that there are 7,092 inmates in the institutions, being an increase of 40 since the 9th inst. A petition was received from Mr. EDDY, of Niblo's Theatre, asking permission to erect a platform, 100 feet high, on Blackwell's Island, in order to stretch a tight-rope across the river, to give an exhibition similar to that recently given by BLONDIN at Niagara Falls. The petition was denied. The Warden of Randall's Island was directed to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Idiotic Asylum, at Syracuse, with a view to obtaining a suitable person to care for the idiotic children now under the care of the Governors. Governor SMITH offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that members of the Medical Staff at Bellevue Hospital had created disturbances there at late hours in the evening, by which patients had been deprived of sleep, and directing that the Warden should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Staff who conducted themselves improperly. The resolution was adopted.

The new screw steamer *Mount Vernon*, intended for H. B. CROMWELL's line between New-York and Washington, was launched yesterday forenoon from the shipyard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Greenpoint. She is 600 tons register, of great length, flat floor and with sharp ends. She is intended to make a round trip weekly.

In the Forrest Divorce case, Mr. Justice WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, yesterday made an order vacating the adjournment of the reference ordered to try the question of alimony; and he also awarded Mrs. FORREST a counsel fee of $1,500 and an allowance of $200 per month during the present proceedings.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales at rather firmer prices. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were held with more confidence. Some Flour, ("Buckeye,") represented as having been made from new Wheat, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange, during the day. Wheat continued depressed. The stock of all kinds was estimated at 135,000 bushels. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were plenty. Pork was cheaper. The transactions were restricted. Coffee was in moderate request. Sugars and Rice were more active. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alterations.

SOMEBODY TO BLAME.—The Coroner's Jury who have been investigating the causes of the terrible disaster on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, have, after a long delay, rendered their verdict, which is to the effect that the accident was caused by the smallness of the culvert, it not being half the size that it should have been. It is a very clear case of error of construction on the part of the Engineer of the Road, and renders the Company liable for the damage. The culvert, it is stated, was well constructed, but was not sufficient in height or breadth to allow the water to pass through it [illegible] according to the verdict of the jury. And if proper care had been taken by a certain DENNIS KANE in examining the Road, as his daily required him to do, timely warning might have been given, and the fearful loss of life and destruction of property which resulted from his carelessness might have been avoided. In the great majority of railroad and steamboat disasters, it has not been found possible to assign the blame of the accidents to the right persons. But in this instance there appears to be no doubt or hesitation in pointing out the culprits. The engineer of the road and DENNIS KANE are the unhappy men who stand charged with causing this terrible tragedy, the first by an error of judgment, and the other by "willful neglect of duty." We shall look with no small degree of interest to discover what penalty is to be imposed upon the officials whose willfulness caused so fearful an amount of human suffering, and carried desolating grief into the midst of so many families.

Hungary and the House of Hapsburgh.

The recent advices from Europe have chronicled new movements of the ex-Governor of Hungary, and have at length informed us of his arrival at the seat of war in Italy, on overt terms of friendship with the Allied Powers. We are even told in the latest dispatches that KOSSUTH has issued a manifesto, calling on the Hungarians to rise, and promising that he will soon be among them.

Everybody recollects the fame of the Hungarian war in 1848 and 1849; the gallant stand made by the Magyars and their fellow-countrymen of other races loyal to Hungary, and the surrender of their General GORGEY to the Russian commander RUDIGER at Vilagos. And KOSSUTH lingers in the world's memory as an eloquent voice, at least, if not as the sublime incarnation of patriotic devotion which shouting multitudes proclaimed him to be when the cities of England and America hung upon his lips; and the woes of a gallant people after electrifying Senates and moving Presidential candidates to tears, finally culminated in a new shape for hats. But the case of Hungary as against Austria is probably no more clear in most men's minds to-day, than was the case of Italy against the same atrocious and deceitful Power six months ago. The landing of French troops on an island in the Gulf of Quarnaro, which commands the sole seaport of Hungary; the formation of a Hungarian Legion in Italy, with the open sanction of the allied Sovereigns; and the latest reported proceedings of KOSSUTH himself, unquestionably presage the near approach of an Eastern tempest which may suddenly make the history of the Magyars as fresh again as that of the Lombards and the Venetians have recently become. It is worth while for us, therefore, to recall to our readers at once the main outlines of the Hungarian grievance against Austria.

Hungary, which has been a nation since the year 889, has enjoyed a Constitution for more than eight hundred years; for STEPHEN, who after three years' reign as Duke, took the title of King in the year 1000, gave the nation a Constitution in which the rank and duty of all classes were clearly defined, and judicial, religious, and military matters regulated by special laws. The crown of Hungary remained with the native princes until 1526, when, LOUIS the Second dying, and leaving no son, it was transferred to FERDINAND of Austria, his son-in-law. In vain a large portion of the nation protested against this transfer to the Hapsburgh family; in vain did they assert native kings as rivals for the throne, during forty-eight years; the Hapsburgs were in, and their tenacity was proof against all attacks. But though FERDINAND was Emperor of Germany, he was only constitutional King of Hungary, and swore as all his successors have since been forced to swear at their coronation, to preserve and extend the liberties of Hungary. Although ruled over by the same monarch, Hungary and Austria were perfectly distinct, had different laws, and could not be amalgamated in favor of Austria, without a violation of coronation oaths on the part of the king, and loss of liberty on the part of the Hungarian people. But oaths were rarely known to stand in the way of schemes for increase of power or dominion; and the temptation to make themselves equally absolute throughout all their possessions, was too strong for the Hapsburghs.

It would be tedious to relate the steps of that unchanging policy which has for three hundred years been brought to bear on Hungary by its kings. Suffice it to say, that the transaction of all Hungarian State affairs was removed gradually to Vienna, and that Imperial decrees were substituted for the enactments of the Hungarian Diet.

The practical effect of the changes thus introduced was expected, of course, to be the gradual obliteration of all distinctions between the Hungarian and the Austrian; the gradual annihilation of all nationality in Hungary, and the gradual development of a great Imperial unity, such as centuries of change and war, and trial and passion have given to Britain and to France.

But Austria has begun her work too late in the history of mankind. For her the days of national crystalization have been too long deferred; and the Hungarian, whom she would have shaped into the likeness of the Styrian or the Tyrolese, recoils from her manipulations with the unappeasable rage of provincial independence.

It was out of the endeavor to recover the legal rights of Hungary from the late Emperor FERDINAND, that the Hungarian revolution of 1848 arose. In terror for his personal safety, at that time of popular commotion, the sovereign affixed his signature to enactments of the National Assembly of Hungary, securing to all persons equality before the law, subjecting all to equally apportioned taxation, and providing for the government of the Kingdom within its own borders. The duplicity of the king, and of JELLACHICH, Ban of Croatia, prevented this rescript from taking effect. The Sclave population of Hungary was excited against the Magyars by suggestions from the throne, covertly intimating that the Magyars wished freedom only for themselves, and would soon exclude their fellow-countrymen from participation in it.

A great revolutionary medley ensued, which must have resulted in the disruption of the Austrian Empire, had it not been violently arrested by the interference of the Czar. Hungary was silenced but not subdued. Not all the advantages which have since been lavished upon her in the way of fiscal equality, of successful financial administration, of encouragement to agriculture, commerce and enterprise of all kinds, have reconciled the Hungarian people to their fate. The influence of a great landed aristocracy permeates the land in Hungary as thoroughly as in England. In Hungary, as truly as in England, that aristocracy remains what it always has been—the faithful enemy of Imperial centralization. It is at work now to deepen in the popular mind the old attachment to the Constitution of Hungary—the old devotion to the Magyar name and fame. Be the immediate results of the movements now set on foot by KOSSUTH and his party what they may, there can be no question that the hour of Austria's humiliation will bring with it, for Hungary, the reconstruction of liberties violently suppressed, and the reëstablishment of privileges madly stricken down. Austria may, perhaps, escape the arbitrament of the sword upon this new question, but only by submitting it to the intervention of Europe in Congress assembled.

A Real Crisis in Mexico.

The philosopher of the school of COMTE may justly regard the latest development of Mexican politics as the happiest illustration of his master's creed. The transition from superstition to liberty of thought, from the absolutism of priestcraft to the unimpeded faculty of conscience and self-government, is ever that special one of all the advances of the human mind which gives largest satisfaction to the philanthropist, and most inflames the hope of still more rapid civilization and loftier development. Through this stage of progress Mexico has just passed. The Liberals have at last struck a blow at the power of the priests, which must presently prostrate their most malignant influence, beyond the chance of recovery, and remove all the veteran obstacles which have so long prevented the peaceful administration of a sound, liberal, active Government in Mexico. We can hardly refuse ourselves the pleasure of regarding the final crisis in the history of that hapless republic as fairly reached at last. By the disarmament of the Church, the Reactionists are left without partisans or support. A short, and possibly a violent struggle may ensue; but it will be only momentary, and must result in the final accession of the Liberal Party to the authority they have proved themselves, by their bold and intelligent measures, fully competent to exercise.

In estimating the force of this new measure of the Juarez Cabinet, it will be necessary to discriminate between this act and the *ley Lerdo*, or "law of demortization," passed in 1856. The latter law merely exposed leasehold interest in the property of the church to sale in small parcels, the Government retaining a trifling per centage as the reward of its intervention, and the church still holding its proprietary fee-simple. It was rather to place lands and homes within the reach of small buyers than to impoverish the hierarchy that the act of Lerdo was devised; and had it been spared by the swift vicissitudes of Mexican politics, there is no reason to doubt that its beneficial effects would long ere this have been recognized in every internal interest of the State. But the temporizing policy of COMONFORT, and the hostility of the Conservative clique, by which that President was replaced, suspended the operation of the law before it had borne its fruits, leaving the church to resume all its mischievous monopoly. The extent of the possessions over which it thus reasserted its proprietary rights it is difficult to guage with accuracy. It is quite sure, however, that the total value exceeded $200,000,000, a sum whose magnitude indicates a vampire-like absorption of the wealth and prosperity of a pillaged people; a sum twice as great as the entire foreign and domestic debt of the republic; a sum equivalent to twice the total State property of the States of this Union held in their sovereign capacities, and yet utterly exempt from the weight of taxation in an impoverished and dishonored nation; a sum which, by constituting the one solid financial power of Mexico, enabled its holders to rule the destinies of the Commonwealth.

One-third of the land and houses of the City of Mexico belonged to the priests. They held mortgages upon half the improved plantations of the country. Their reserves of plate and bullion excited envy and discontent among a people ground to the earth by poverty. And all this exorbitant opulence was theirs to use in the corruption of public men, and the demoralization of popular electoral bodies, while the national exchequer was bankrupt, and the foreign creditor thundered at the gates of Vera Cruz. The reflecting class of Mexicans long ago saw, and the mass of the people long since learned, that there was no hope for the Republic, save in the depletion of this overgrown body of opulent ecclesiastics. No partisan cry has been more popular in Mexico than the secularization of the Church property. The very *curas*, or village pastors, who alone fulfilled the active evangelical functions of priesthood, joined in the demand; for none of the golden shower ever descended into the lap of the working ecclesiastic. It was the gross and indolent prelate and friar, the canons of great cathedrals, or the members of some hoary religious brotherhood, who engrossed the splendid spoil, and employed their profitless leisure in contriving the most politic applications of their gains. Thus all classes, save this one class of the Mexican people, stand ready to approve any act directed at the priesthood; and accordingly the present measure of the Liberals will at once become immensely popular. It is no half-way step. In one word, it declares the property of the Church the property of the nation; it ordains its sale; provides that holders of the domestic and external debt of the Republic may, with their depreciated scrip, buy up the mortgages of the holy fathers, and so cancel their claims. It gives easy credits to those who may wish to invest in the security. Capitalists in all parts of the world will be invited to purchase the lands, and emigration will be courted to occupy and improve them.

The direct consequences of so radical a measure it is easy to predict. The mercenaries whom the Church has so far attached to itself, and thrust between itself and reform, will at once desert it. The reactionary faction will disband. It is quite improbable that any serious delay will occur before the Constitutional authority will reign undisputed in the capital. The pecuniary strength which has heretofore sustained the conservatives will be transferred to their antagonists. The credit of the Republic will be restored. Foreign money lenders will gladly advance any loans the immediate exigencies of the Liberal cause may require. And in leaving the priesthood wholly dependant for support upon the voluntary contributions of the devout, the presumptuous arrogance and passion for political intrigue which have so long characterized that body will be transformed, we may hope, into those humble and self-denying graces, which best become the Christian ministry. Indeed, surveying this decisive *coup* of the Liberals from every point of view, at none do we fail to recognize the happiest consequences assured to it for the interest of the Mexican people primarily, and then for the final ascendancy of free, republican institutions. The last enemy of constitutional principles in Mexico falls with the fall of its reactionary, rich and irresponsible priesthood.

Americans in London.

The Americans in London, residents and travelers, representing the great Republic not unfairly in the various phases of our social, commercial and political activity, have fallen of late years, with singular facility, into the good old British custom of eating dinners and drinking toasts, to the glory and for the good of their dear native land. The Fourth of March has not yet been elevated into a gastronomic equality with the birthday of Her Britannic Majesty; and no Yorktown festival has yet, we believe, been thought of as a pendant to the Waterloo banquets of the British metropolis. But Independence Day and the Twenty-second of February have opened the American calendar in England. At first, these national holidays were honored in London at the expense and by the favor of a single American resident. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who has done so much to make the American name respectable in Great Britain, for a number of years annually planted the Star-Spangled Banner on Richmond Hill, and almost within sight of that quaint little old-fashioned, royal house of Kew, in which "Farmer GEORGE" delighted to dwell, revolving hate against ADAMS and Liberty. There were noble dinners given at this classic spot on those sacred occasions, and from time to time Englishmen of a certain rank and standing used to appear at the hospitable board, and make cheerful speeches over the walnuts and the wine, always complimentary to American institutions, if not always convincingly full of an intelligent good will towards the American people.

But as the American population in London has grown in numbers, it has grown in spirit also. It will still eat its dinners, but the dinners shall be its own. It will still welcome distinguished Englishmen to its festivities, but they shall come as the guests of a national organization, not of a prominent and popular individual. So, just a year ago, the Americans organized an association in London, a charitable association, certainly, in the first instance, since it was intended to afford a nucleus of relief for the many indigent and destitute Americans who are continually thrown upon the mercy of the British metropolis by the accidents of commerce and navigation; but secondarily a social and political association, designed to condense the American nationality in London; to give entertainments of a public character, and to stand, in a word, before the public of Great Britain as the type of a people worth knowing, worth understanding, and worth conciliating by the people of England. The first demonstration of this new body (which it is proper for us to say has done already a world of quiet, practical good in dealing with cases of American distress abroad) took place last year, at the London Tavern, in the city. It has just been repeated at St. James' Hall, in the West End. On the one occasion, as on the other, England was represented among her descendants, and there were Englishmen present who heartily echoed all that was uttered by enthusiastic Yankees in praise of our magnificent areas and our limitless resources. On the one occasion, as on the other, the American hosts listened to panegyrics from their English guests upon the heroes and events of the American revolution, which Buncombe would have accepted and indorsed.

But on the one occasion as on the other, the official rank and the political weight of England were almost wholly unrepresented in these companies of mutual admiration. The Minister of the United States, on both occasions, appeared at the board only to mark more conspicuously the absence of that particular class of Englishmen whom he would have seen before him were it really true that the rulers of England understand the value to their own country of the good-will of ours; or that they cordially desire the prosperity of the nation of whose "sympathy" they talk as if it were a sort of bludgeon kept in reserve to enable England at the proper moment to floor some formidable Continental foe.

The absence of Englishmen of weight and mark was especially noticeable at the American-banquet of the present year. For many circumstances should have conspired to make this occasion more than usually interesting to Englishmen of intelligence, influence, and liberal feelings. A great war is raging now on the Continent of Europe in behalf of national independence, and a great people in whose behalf England has, for half a century, been uttering her voice—now diplomatically in the dispatches of envoys, now sentimentally in the complaints of poets—is fighting for all that makes life worth having to resolute and high-spirited men. In this war England, doubtless for reasons in themselves sufficient, utterly declines to interfere. By so declining she has certainly saved herself from the costs and charges of a great foreign war; but she has also certainly earned for herself a fresh loss of reputation and of weight throughout the Continent of Europe. No mystifications of foreign policy, no darkening of diplomatic counsel by words without knowledge, can hide from the common vision of mankind the facts that England ten years ago roused Italy to revolt, and that England, to-day turns her back upon Italy marching to freedom. The prestige of nations is affected far more by practical and isolated facts than by historical courses of policy. The large world takes things in the concrete rather than in the abstract; and as it will not be reasoned out of the impressions made by a defeat of Waterloo or the Redan by anything but a new victory of the beaten party, so will it absolutely refuse to take account of the thousand influences which may have concurred to determine the actual un-Italian policy of England, in passing judgment upon the honesty and consistency of English sympathies. It will stand upon the evident facts of the case, and finding, on those facts, that France is doing all that England talked of, it will concede to France the place that England might have held. It has done so already; and this should have been reason enough to bring some of the best known representatives of English power forward in recognition of America and our great struggle for Liberty. The opportunity was, in all respects, an admirable one for proving that Englishmen of station do really mean what they say when they proclaim themselves the cordial friends of free institutions beyond their own borders.

Not less desirable would it have been, as a matter of mere policy and good-will towards the United States, at this time when the friendship of America is so openly courted throughout the world by our English cousins, that some member of the governing classes of Great Britain should have put the embittering Past frankly on one side, as Mr. DALLAS so gracefully did in his particularly just, manly and appropriate speech, and paid to the greatest of Republics the compliment which would assuredly have been rendered, in a like case, to the smallest of German monarchies. The masculine vigor and Democratic earnestness of Mr. BRIGHT speak indeed for the people and for the strong middle-class of England at this moment, [illegible] would. But Mr. BRIGHT and the people and the middle-class do not make up England, nor rule her, nor speak for her before the world. And it will be idle to talk of the cordial union of the two nations until they shall have begun to pay each other equal honors through the organs of their respective nationalities, in the place of prodigal compliments lavished from the lips of merely sectional leaders or party mouth-pieces.

Mr. Corwin's Address to his Constituents.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, who was elected last Fall to represent the Seventh District of Ohio in the Thirty-Sixth Congress, made a speech to his constituents on Friday of last week, at Xenia, a sketch of which may be found in the TIMES this morning.

Mr. CORWIN had not been actively engaged in politics since the close of the Fillmore Administration, in which he occupied a prominent position, and as he did not profess to be a Republican, his nomination by that party caused no little remark at the time, which did not wholly cease with his election. In his Xenia speech he took occasion to define his position upon political issues, and to settle his relations with the Republican Party. These objects he accomplished boldly, in the face of his constituents, and frankly, as became a public man.

Upon the subject of Slavery, Mr. CORWIN declares that he agrees entirely with the Republican Party. That party, he says, was organized upon the question of Slavery alone; but there are other important issues before the country upon which the Republicans had not defined their position, and in respect to these it might be that he should not concur with them. He had held the Republican doctrine in regard to Slavery for forty years, as the record of his life would show. Congress, in his opinion, has full power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and, in his opinion, it is its bounden duty to do so. But he could not agree with those who maintain that Congress has no power to pass any law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. In regard, however, to the present law, he did not approve of it. It is a bad and unjust law, for which he would never have voted. But it is a law which, until repealed, must be enforced by the tribunals and obeyed by good citizens. It will not do for individuals to resist it on their own private belief of its unconstitutionality. All the authoritative tribunals have upheld it. Even Judge McLEAN, a citizen of Ohio, and a sincere Anti-Slavery man, has declared it constitutional, in so many words. In this connection, Mr. CORWIN admonishes his constituents, while denouncing the South for importing Slaves contrary to a law of Congress, that a violation of another law, on their own part, takes away all the point of their censure. In regard to further acquisition of territory, whether by fillibustering or purchase, he opposes it utterly.

A perusal of Mr. CORWIN's remarks will show that he said much which must prove unpalatable to the present excited Republican sentiment in Ohio. To find a political man, however, who has the independence to utter unwelcome opinions, because he entertains them, at the risk of offending those on whose favor he depends, is both novel and refreshing. It is creditable to Mr. CORWIN that he ventures to do this, and the people of the Seventh District deserve equal credit for having elected a representative on account of his personal fitness, without exacting a complete surrender and compliance on his part. We shall be disappointed if they do not find in their chosen member a faithful public servant, and our confidence is founded not less on the fact that he does not stoop to wheedle and mislead them now, than on his past public character.

Where are our Harbor Commissioners?

Stringent laws have been enacted at the instigation of our Harbor Commissioners to prevent the accumulation of silt in the bay, and for the avoidance of the danger which must result from steamboats throwing ashes and cinders into the river. These laws are in the highest degree necessary for the preservation of our harbor, for a few inches of accumulated silt in the channels of the bay or river would so seriously damage the commerce of the port that the loss it would entail upon us could hardly be computed. Our Harbor Commissioners are entitled to the praise of having closely watched the interests confided to them, and they have rendered very important services to the community by sounding the alarm whenever they have discovered any attempts to change the water front of the City, or to make encroachments upon the public domain that lies under water. The great water avenues on each side of the City, which are always sweet, pure and free from obstructions, and in good traveling condition, are the salvation of the City; without them New-York would dwindle to the dimensions of a village, and grass would be growing in Wall-street. They should be watched with jealous attention, and the first duty of every municipal officer should be to preserve them free from everything that might tend to diminish their usefulness. But our new City Inspector appears to regard the East River as a fitting place of deposit for all the offal of the streets, which it appears he has resolved to dump into the water at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, until a contractor can be found who is willing to remove it to a more suitable place. To-morrow, it seems, Mr. DELAVAN is to commence the work of cutting up all the dead animals found in our streets, and throwing the dissected carcasses of horses, dogs, cats and hogs in the East River. These carcasses are very valuable, and, if properly disposed of, might be turned to a variety of economical uses; but the waste of valuable material is not the greatest objection to be made to such a disposition of the offal of the City. It is said that the carcasses of dead animals when cut up will sink, or be devoured by fishes; but there must still be a vast quantity of bony substances which will be swept by the rapid current of the river until they lodge among the silt which forms the bars that obstruct the navigation of the harbor. The contractors for removing street offal having given up their contract, the duty of performing this necessarily devolves upon the City Inspector, who should remove it where it will not be likely to do any harm, let the cost be what it may. Instead of throwing it into the river he should carry it out to sea in a steamboat, if he have no other means of disposing of it, and throw it into the ocean, where it will be out of the way. The great depth of water at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street may possibly prevent any very serious harm from throwing street offal off the dock, but the expedient is a most dangerous and offensive one, and though the greater part of the carcasses may sink, yet there must be a great quantity of offensive matter which will float and be carried to the neighboring shores, where it will lie festering in the hot sun, and prove a source of annoyance and disease to the inhabitants.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE NEXT CENSUS—THE INDIAN TROUBLES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The President has recognized EMIL CHRISTIAN HANSEN as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston.

The British and Spanish Ministers are preparing to leave the city, for the purpose of visiting the Summer resorts in the North.

The Prussian Minister is going to Sharon Springs, for the benefit of his wife's health.

The other Ministers have already left the city.

During the absence of the President, regular meetings of the Cabinet will be held as usual, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Indian Bureau contemplates the appointment of a Local Agent, to reside near the Pawnees, in order to enable it to exercise control over them and prevent future difficulties.

The Court of Claims has adjourned till the first Monday in October.

The Secretary of the Interior has, under the act of March 3, 1859, making appropriation preliminary to the eighth census, appointed Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY to take the direction of the work.

It is a well-ascertained fact, known to the Indian Bureau, that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachments of the whites on the reservations set apart for Indians by the General Government. The whites having once obtained possession, there is no way (the United States military force being small) to dispossess them; and sometimes, in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, new treaties have to be made with the Indians, who are thus continually harassed in their affairs. Owing to the inadequate number of Indian Agents, and considering the wide extent of country over which the Indians are scattered, it has been found impossible, in every case, to carry out all treaty obligations, or in time to impress the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from unfulfilled pledges. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. GREENWOOD,) who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character, and has always practically showed a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, recommend to the consideration of the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect of all our treaty obligations, for the fulfillment of many of which appropriations have yet been made; and this is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

Private advices from Tucson, Arizona, dated July 2, state that PESQUEIRA had arrived at Hermosillo, and announced his intention of driving all the Apaches north of the line with the Sonora battalion. The revolt of the Yaqui and Apaopa Indians seemed suppressed, but another had broken out in the Northern part of Sonora, and a band of 400 men, under a Papago Indian leader, were creating great damage. It was expected that Lieut. MOWRY and EDWARD E. CROSS, the latter Editor of the *Arizonian*, would fight a duel on the 8th of July. Lieut. M.'s grievance is an abusive letter concerning him, communicated to the *Sierra* newspaper of this city. The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations, and Volunteers were in pursuit of them.

From Boston.

THE SLAVE MARRIAGE CORPUS CASE—THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CHOATE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

MARIA GARDIN, the slave of Mr. HOLMES, was brought into Court this morning on the writ of *habeas corpus*, and promptly discharged by Judge MERRICK. She will probably return to her master and mistress, neither of whom appeared in Court.

The meeting of the Suffolk Bar, relative to the death of Mr. CHOATE, was fully attended to-day. CHAS. G. LORING, ROBERT RANTOUL and others made eulogistic addresses, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected that the remains will arrive here on Friday forenoon. The funeral will take place on Saturday at the Essex-street Church. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS will officiate. A meeting of citizens will be held in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, to be addressed by EDWARD EVERETT. The eulogy, by CALEB CUSHING, will be delivered on a day to be hereafter named.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 18.

The decree of JUAREZ, which confiscates the church property of Mexico, consists of twenty-five articles, and is signed by all his Ministers.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult.

The town of Tehama had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

On the 25th ult. forty-three convicts escaped from the State Prison.

The Hon. C. L. SCOTT was renominated on the first ballot for Congress by the Lecomptonites. The Hon. J. C. BURCH, as before reported, was nominated for Northern District.

Business at San Francisco was without improvement.

Arrived at San Francisco ships Wizard and Flying Mist from New-York; Atalanta from Hong Kong, and Swordsman from Sidney.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the bill of rights before the Kansas Constitutional Convention provides that no distinction shall be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the possession of property; also that Slavery shall not be allowed in the State.

The dispatch also states that a decided majority of the Convention favor instructions to the Supreme Judges to disregard the Fugitive Slave Law, and that provisions be made for a Homestead law, embracing 160 acres.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 19.

A man, calling himself JOHN SMITH, was discovered about 12 o'clock last night, at work upon the vault of the Housatonic Bank, in this town. He was under the building directly under the vault, and had almost effected an entrance. He says he had worked every night for three weeks, and expected to obtain the prize to-night. He is now in Lenox jail.

Military Visit to Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, July 19.

The Eighth Company of National Guards arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were received and escorted to their present quarters, the Metropolitan Hotel, by Companies A and B of Second Regiment of the Monmouth Brigade, under the command of Col. E. S. GREEN.

Vessel Burnt at Sea.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

A dispatch from Augusta says: "The brig *F*[illegible], which left New-Orleans June 14, (destination not stated,) was burnt at sea. Time and place not given. The Captain and crew had landed on the coast of Florida."

Tornado.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 18.

A tornado on Sunday night destroyed eight of the spans of the railway bridge at [illegible]. Loss $100,000.

Death of Major William Garvin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 18.

Major WILLIAM GARVIN, of Pittsburgh, died of sun-stroke to-day.

Southern Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

The United States Mail Steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night (Monday).

Non-arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 19—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst.

Personal.

The case of Monsieur Julien has occupied the [illegible] tribunals. He is in the debtor's prison in [illegible] of old liabilities of a dozen years date, and [illegible] to become a regular bankrupt in France [illegible] is unable to do so from the fact of his having become naturalized in England. The consequence [illegible] ing the character of a British subject [illegible] claiming his freedom as a Frenchman [illegible] remonstrances, he is told, that he is no longer a Frenchman, can never relinquish being [illegible] a subject of Queen Victoria hereafter. The result is that he remains a prisoner in Paris.

Count Gyulai has left Italy [illegible] at Baden Baden. A stormy [illegible] him, and Gen. Clam-Gallas [illegible] at the other. The wreck of the [illegible] paper, *La Presse*, having [illegible] do justice [illegible] *les grenadiers*?

Obituary.

Lieut. [illegible], of the United States Navy, died in Washington, D. C., on Saturday morning, after a short illness. He was on his way to join the steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, having just returned from the Paraguay Expedition, in which he [illegible] in command of the steamer Southern Star. He was a native of [illegible], and about 38 years of age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The weekly statement of the Governors of the Almshouse gives [illegible] as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase during the week of 40. Since July 9, 39 have died; 1,860 have been discharged; 211 have been sent to the Penitentiary; 8 to the State Prison, and 1,198 have been admitted. The Warden of the Workhouse, S. M. DREW, suggested that arrangements should be made with dealers in Society for laces to employ two hundred women in the Institution, who were unemployed the larger part of the time. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Work-house to advertise and report. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors sent in bills amounting to $604 04 for gas furnished the Second and Third District Prisons. Referred to the Committee on Conference with Supervisors. Mr. [illegible], contractor for the carpenter work on Island Hospital, asked, in view of certain changes which had been made in the original plan of the building, that [illegible] might be added to the compensation [illegible] the contract. The paper was laid on the table for four weeks. EDWARD EDDY, of Niblo's [illegible], petitioned for permission to erect a platform [illegible] feet high on Blackwell's Island, that a [illegible] be stretched across to New York Island, [illegible] give an exhibition such as the visitors to [illegible] have recently enjoyed. Mr. EDDY offered [illegible] bonds that no harm should be done [illegible] property. The petition was denied, [illegible] PINCKNEY alone voting in the affirmative. [illegible] SMITH, from the Committee on [illegible] Island, reported that there were forty [illegible] children in the Asylum there, that their peculiar mental condition called for peculiar care, and recommended that the same treatment should be employed there as has been found so effectual in the State Asylum at Syracuse. The Warden of Randall's Island was authorized to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Asylum with reference to finding a suitable person to take care of children of the class named. The salary to be paid is fixed at $250 per annum. Governor SMITH offered a resolution directing that the Warden of Bellevue Hospital should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Medical staff of the Institution who should conduct themselves in an improper manner. Governor GUNTHER and other members stated that disturbances had occurred there at late hours in the evening which were disgraceful to the Institution and which disturbed the patients and robbed them of sleep. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER MOUNT VERNON.—This steamer, which was launched yesterday forenoon, from Greenpoint, was built for Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. She is 180 feet keel, 175 feet on deck, 32 feet beam, 16 feet 8 inches hold, and 800 tons register. Her engine is 42 inches diameter of cylinder and 42 inches stroke, boiler return tubular; propeller-wheel 12 feet diameter, with four blades. She is intended to ply between New-York and Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, to make a trip each week. She is expected to average 11 knots per hour. She is intended to carry 800 tons. While carrying freight is her principal business, she will also have elegant, though not extensive, accommodation for passengers. The cabin will be on deck, fitted up with polished hardwood. She is a thoroughly-built ship, diagonally strapped on the inside of the frame, as are all of the steamships built by Mr. BAIRD. Her frame is oak below, and tamarack above; her plank oak to the water-line, and yellow pine above; the plank in bottom and sides four inches thick. She is thoroughly fastened. She now lies at North Moore-street, where her machinery is all ready to be hoisted on board, and it is expected that in four weeks she will be tried with steam. Her machinery is built by PUSEY, JONES & BIRD, Wilmington, Del., from Mr. BAIRD's drawings. The vessel is built by Mr. SNEDEN. The joinerwork is being done by Messrs. CUTTERS. Mr. WILLIAMS is building the Monticello, the sister ship of the Mount Vernon. She is for the same line. Mr. SNEDEN is now building, for the same house, a vessel to be called the R. R. Cuyler, of 1,200 tons, to run in their Savannah line. She is of the same build; her engine is being built at the Allaire Works. Both of these vessels are expected to be launched in about three weeks.

BENDING LARGE TIMBERS BY MACHINERY.—A very interesting exhibition was given on Monday afternoon by the Phenix Wood Bending Company, at their works in Greenpoint. The performance on that occasion, which was witnessed by many spectators, including gentlemen versed in nautical and mechanical matters, consisted of bending a timber 36 feet in length, and 10½ by 12 inches square. The large stick in question, a piece of Ohio oak, is designed for the support of the nave of St. Peter's Church, now building in Albany, under the direction of Messrs. UPJOHN & Co., of this City, architects. The bending was performed in less than half an hour on a radius of 20 feet, and the operation appeared every way perfect. The curvature is effected by end pressure, the timber having been steamed, and it is claimed that by the peculiar process in question, which is patented, the fibres are preserved wholly unbroken. Wood is bent at the establishment of the Phenix Company for a great variety of purposes. Felloes, chair seats, small boat stuff, and the large futtocks for ships, are extensively made there, and are claimed to be superior to natural crooks, as affording additional strength. The United States steamship Pawnee, now building at Philadelphia, has her frame, 70 futtocks, bent at the Phenix Works, each of which is 20 feet long and about 10 inches square. The Naval Commissioner for testing the strength of bent knees for ships, in 1856, made a very favorable report on this invention, which was published.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—DECEASE OF MICHAEL O'CONNER.—The regular quarterly meeting of Exempt Firemen was held last evening. Beyond some routine business nothing was done. The Secretary announced the decease of MICHAEL O'CONNER, an old member of the Association, and gave some particulars of his history. Mr. O'CONNER was born in 1808, and emigrated to this country in 1815, an attempt having previously been made by his parents during the war of 1812, but the vessel was seized and detained at Galway. He has resided in this City over thirty years, and for the last thirteen years at Clifton, Staten Island. Twenty-five years ago he was a prominent member of the Fire Department, and served as an Engineer under ANDERSON. He ranked high as a mechanic, having designed and erected many of the public and private buildings which adorn this City. At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of the Institution for the Sisters of Charity, at Fort Hill. He was for many years an active manager of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The official programme has just been issued touching the regular summer cruise. The first rendezvous is at Whitestone, on Saturday, August 6, whence they proceed to Edgartown on the 13th, unless the Commodore should change the time of arrival. All the yachts are to carry ROGERS' signals; every member wears the regulation uniform, and the rules for the government of the fleet are after the most approved form. The orders are signed by the Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS.

FOR EUROPE—OVATION TO JUDGE WELSH.—Among the passengers by the Asia, which leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, is Justice JAMES H. WELSH, of the City Hall Police Court, who goes to Europe upon a tour for his health. A party of his friends will escort him down the Bay, leaving him "at the gates of the Ocean." A steamer has been chartered for the purpose, to leave shortly before 12 o'clock, the invited guests being requested to rendezvous at FARER's Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the body of a man named DAVID PORTER, who received injuries by falling from a scaffold at the new theatre in the Bowery, on the 11th inst., which resulted in his death. PORTER was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age. This is the second accident of a fatal character which has occurred at this building lately. A few weeks ago one of the walls fell, instantly killing one workman and severely injuring three others.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO CAMPHENE.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday evening at No 40 Dominick-street, through carelessness in filling a fluid lamp. Mrs. SARAH WEEKS, a married woman, 38 years of age and a native of this country, was the victim. In trying to fill a lamp when the wick was lighted, her clothes took fire, and her burns were so severe that she died in a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On Monday, a man named JOHN DILLON, a hackman, of No. 345 Broome-street, was knocked down and run over by a Hudson River Railroad baggage car, in Hudson-street, near [illegible]. It is feared that DILLON's injuries will prove fatal. His right arm was severed near the elbow, his right foot and ankle were crushed and the fingers of his right hand were taken off. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is said the occurrence was entirely accidental.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—A German woman named ELIZA DEHANS, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital about ten days ago, having taken a dose of arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction, died about 8 o'clock last evening from the effects of the poison. An inquest will be held upon the body this morning.

Police Reports.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying in the door-way of No. 6 Baxter-street, covered with blood. The officer, learning that a woman named Kate Sullivan, who was then up stairs, had beaten the man, entered the house to arrest her. He was about to arrest her, when he was attacked by a man named Michael Walsh, alias "Desperate Mike," who threatened to kill him if the woman were taken off. Unmindful of his threat, Sherlock took hold of his prisoner, and Mike commenced an assault on him, in which the woman participated, using her teeth on the policeman's arm. In the struggle Mike got possession of the officer's club, and then locked the latter up in the room, while he procured a heavy bar of iron with which to finish the official. Officer Clough, at this juncture, opportunely came to Sherlock's release, and Mike and the woman were both arrested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FORGERS.—Some time since several forged notes, drawn on respectable farmers in and near Danbury, Conn., were sold in that place by a man named Keeler. The people of that town were much alarmed in consequence, and the alleged guilty party was, after some trouble, arrested. He then said that if a New-York officer were sent for he would involve other parties, and give information which would lead to their arrest. Accordingly the matter was placed in the hands of Detectives McElroy and Houston, the former of whom went to Danbury and had a conversation with the prisoner, who said that the notes were drawn up by a man in New-York named Benj. F. Rowell, and that he had an accomplice named De Mancia, but of the whereabouts of these persons he knew nothing. After some trouble, the detectives arrested Rowell in an engine house in Delancey-street, and upon searching him, considerable bogus coin was found. De Mancia was also arrested, but there was not any evidence of guilt found upon him. A requisition from the Governor of Connecticut being received, both parties were taken to that State yesterday by Officer McElroy. De Mancia protests his innocence.

A FIGHT GROWING OUT OF A DIFFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS VIEWS.—For a long time a difference on religious subjects has been entertained by the members of a German society of the Seventeenth Ward. On Monday they went on a pic-nic to Bellevue Garden, foot of Seventy-ninth-street, E. R. Some of the excursionists were in the bar-room of Fritz & Brother's Hall, when the vexed question of religion was broached. The discussion waxed warm, and during the loud talk a tumbler was thrown by one man at his opponent inflicting a deep gash in the latter's hand. A bar-tender was charged with the act, and he was seized and pounded severely by the faction opposed to him. The fight would have become general, had not the Twenty-third Ward Police opportunely arrived, and stopped the disturbance. No arrests were made.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Justice STEERS committed a man named Louis Bohnmann for trial yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Francis Foldmann. Foldmann alleges that on Monday evening Bohnmann approached him in a friendly manner, as he was standing quietly in the street, and, without any cause, deliberately stabbed him in the face several times with a knife. Bohnmann admitted the assault, but pleaded that it was done in a joke with a key. The appearance of Foldmann's face did not indorse Bohnmann's story, hence the latter's committal.

LOST HIS LIP.—A man named John Lindsey, of No 339 Eighth-street, seemed determined to pick a quarrel with Thomas Dixon, on Monday afternoon, and pursued him with a butcher's knife. Dickson at that time avoided Lindsey. In the evening, however, the former was in the street in company with a friend named Andrew Beatty, when they were met by Lindsey, who renewed the assault, and lost his under lip. Lindsey made a complaint for mayhem against Dickson and Beatty. They were arrested and Justice STEERS locked them up for trial.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—A ticket agent, named Joshua Isaacs, of No. 2 Bowling green, made a complaint against two other ticket agents named Henry J. McMahon and Cornelius Fitzgerald, for swindling him out of a $50 steerage passage ticket to California, which he had intrusted to them to sell. The accused were arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY held them each in $500 to answer.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man about 20 years of age, entered the house of Samuel F. Allen, No. 101 Barrow street, by the basement door, which stood open, and attempted to carry off a basket of clothes. Mr. Allen chancing to hear the noise, went below, but the rascal succeeded in making his escape.

The Free Academy Commencement.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening to listen to the orations and witness the Commencement exercises by the students of the Free Academy. The stage was occupied by the members of the Board of Education and the Faculty of the Free Academy, under the lead of President WEBSTER. Dodworth's Band occupied the orchestra, and enlivened the occasion with some capital music. Orations were delivered by John P. Appleton, Oscar B. Ireland, Reed Sanders, Horace E. Dresser, Richard B. Elliott, John A. Carolin, Asa B. Gardner, John Knox, Gardiner Sherman, David P. Fackler, Solomon I. Wolf, James A. Seeman, Elijah A. Howland, Arnold Tanner, Edward A. Wood, Charles A. Pratt and Fitzgerald Tisdall.

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. TISDALL. Mr. PRATT delivered a Master's oration. Both of these performances were very creditable in matter and manner. The following graduates received diplomas:

Study.	Name.	Class.
Chemistry	Simon F. Mackie	Senior.
Modern Philosophy	Charles L. Balch	Senior.
Natural History	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Law	John P. Appleton	Senior.
English	Edward F. Young	Junior.
Greek	James C. Fitzpatrick	Senior.
Latin	R. B. Elliott	Senior.
French	Wm. H. Sawyer	Sophomore.
Spanish	Denis F. Sullivan	Senior.
German	John P. Appleton	Senior.
Prose	M. Everett Dwight	Junior.
Oratory	Roland Connor	Junior.
Composition	Edward A. Wood	Junior.
Logic	Geo. A. Beach	Junior.
Astronomy	Fred. A. Randall	Junior.
Drawing	Ed. N. Anderson	Sophomore.
History	Robert Orr	Sophomore.
Algebra & Geometry	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Engineering	Solomon J. Woolf	Senior.
Hygiene	Ed. W. Anderson	Sophomore.
Belles Lettres	Gilbert W. Elliott	Sophomore.
Physiology of Plants	Adolph S Sawyer	Freshman.
French	Aug. J. Vuargnon	Freshman.
French	Daniel Jackson	Introductory.
French Translation	E Child Jr.	Sophomore.

Good Conduct and Classical Acquirements—Lockwood de Forrest Woodruff, Senior.

Mathematics—First Burr Medal—David P. Fackler, Senior.

Second Burr Medal—Fitzgerald Tisdale, Senior.

General Studies—First Pell Medal—Gilbert A. Elliott, Sophomore.

Second Pell Medal—Chas. L. Balch, Junior.

Third Pell Medal—Townsend Wandell, Introductory.

Fourth Pell Medal—Edward F. Young, Junior.

The Decree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon John Perrin Appleton, James Boarer, Horace Erastus Dresser, Richmond Bullock Elliott, David Parks Fackler, James Charles Fitzpatrick, Asa Bird Gardner, Franklin William Gilley, Jr., Elijah Alvord Howland, Wilbur Fisk Hudson, Oscar Brown Ireland, James Knox, Abraham Witton Lozier, Simon Fraser Mackie, William Man, William Bernard Quinn, Reid Sanders, James Alfred Seaman, Gardiner Sherman, Dennis Francis Sullivan, John Joseph Sutton, Arnold Tanner, Fitzgerald Tisdall, Edward Augustus Wood, Lockwood De Forest Woodruff, Solomon Israel Woolf.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon John Aloysius Carolin, Mortimer Charles Merritt, Joseph Southworth, Jr.

An honorary testimonial was conferred upon Benjamin Ellis Martin.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon: John Howe, Jr., A. B., M. D.; John Jasper, Jr., A. B.; Samuel S. Jessop, A. B.; Arthur McMullen, A. B.; Howard Pinckney, A. B.; Charles Henry Pratt, A. B.; Julius Harris Ramsey, A. B. and B. S.; Franklin S. Rising, A. B.; Dayton W. Searle, A. B.; Everett P. Wheeler, A. B.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SINKING FUND.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made the following semi-annual report:

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		CR.	
Sinking Fund	$306,060 83	City Bonds	$232,540 42
Int'st in Kings Co. Banks	300 00	Kings Co. bonds	30,000 00
		B'ds and mort's	32,925 00
		Inter'st on ditto	2,210 94
		Premium	5,819 17
		Cash	12,856 30
	$306,360 83		$309,369 83

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1859	$34,471 77	Am't paid out to July 1, 1859	$34,000 00
Am't received to July 1, 1859	9,384 53	Cash on hand	12,856 30
	$46,856 30		$46,856 30

FATAL RESULT OF BURNS.—A little girl six years old, daughter of Mrs. GODFREY, residing at the corner of Garrison and Front streets, died yesterday from burns received on Monday evening last by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was using to kindle a fire. Mrs. GOLDING, who was badly burnt at the same time, it is now thought will recover.

ITEMS.—The house of C. J. SPRAGUE, No. 438 Pacific-street, was robbed, last night, of property valued at $350.... JACOB BROWN, the driver of a swill cart, fell under his cart, yesterday morning, on Myrtle-avenue, and was badly crushed by one of the wheels passing over him. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct.... GEORGE BELL, a private watchman, while on his beat a few nights ago, was robbed of a watch by SIMON GARAHAN. GARAHAN was, yesterday, arrested and committed to answer.

CHILD DROWNED.—MARY ELIZA DOYLE, five years old, fell into the water at Sheepshead Bay Monday afternoon, and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

Base Ball.

STAR CLUB VS. NIAGARA.

These Clubs played a match yesterday, on the grounds of the Olympic Club, Smith-street, near President, South Brooklyn. The clubs are both composed of very young men, who are, nevertheless, justly noted in base ball circles for their ability as players. An unusually large audience, numbering representations from almost every New-York and Brooklyn Club, were gratified spectators of the well-contested game. The following is the score:

STAR.	H. L.	Runs.	NIAGARA.	H. L.	Runs.
Tracy, c	4	1	Creighton, 2 b	3	1
Brainard, 2 b	3	3	Richardson, 1 b	4	0
Whiting, r. f.	2	2	Shiel, s. s.	4	0
Belknap, c. f.	3	0	Scott, l. f.	2	1
S. Patchen, s. s.	4	1	Murphy, c	1	2
Fairbanks, p	3	2	Flanley, c. f.	3	1
J. Patchen, l. f.	2	2	Archer, r. f.	4	0
Manley, 1 b	2	2	Owen, 3 b	3	1
E. Patchen, 3 b	3	1	Stebbins, p	3	0
Total	27	14	Total	27	6

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	0	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	3—14
Niagara	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0—6

SCORER FOR STAR—W. B. Hopkins.
SCORER FOR NIAGARA—C. H. Wallenson.
UMPIRE—A. T. Pearsall, of the Excelsior Club.

A Cowhiding Affair in Chicago.

From the Press and Tribune.

A good-looking young woman named JENNY BRONSON, who acquired some notoriety about two years ago, through having acted as ticket agent on the cars for PARMELEE & Co.'s Chicago Omnibus Line, who, it will be remembered, dressed in boys' clothing for two months, without detection, walked into the Custom-house, at a little after 2 P. M., on Saturday last, and catching sight of OTTO PRIEBER, a clerk in that institution, pulled up her veil, drew forth a raw hide and rushed for that individual, whom she "Summerized" before he had time to rise from his desk. She lashed him across the face and body, while he jumped about and yelled like an Indian. He then made some resistance and struck her, but she laid the lash on to him with increased vigor, until several cuts on his face showed marks of his punishments. Parties then rushed in and separated the pair, for it is said that by this time he had succeeded in clinching or clinching his female antagonist. She then remarked: "You desired an interview with me—you have got it, and I hope you are satisfied."

Immediately upon leaving the Custom-house, she with a friend, went to Justice DAVIS' office, where, at the instance of a friend, she was charged with assault and fined $3, which she paid and left the office. The cause of this affair was, that JENNY, besides being agent for PARMELEE & Co., had led, for some time, a dissolute life, but recently was rapidly gaining her way into respectable walks of life, when PRIEBER desired, for his own carnal purpose, to bring her back to the life of a prostitute. She had a domestic's place with a private family on State-street, who liked her, when this PRIEBER, who is a lame man, about twenty-one years of age, commenced to try and get her cast out on the world, and for that purpose he informed the parties of JENNY's former history, but coloring it so as to leave no doubt in their minds that they were harboring a prostitute. The girl was also getting music lessons at the Sisters of Mercy Institute on Wabash avenue, by which she hoped to earn an honest living at no distant day, when PRIEBER interested himself to get her turned out there. These and other facts coming to JENNY BRONSON's ear, together with a letter from this fellow desiring a personal interview, determined JENNY's mind upon what was her duty in the premises, and she performed it.

Hot Weather at Cincinnati.

They are having very hot weather at Cincinnati. Thursday last the thermometer stood in the shade at 100° and 101°, and in the sun at 125° and 130°. Nine persons were prostrated by sun-stroke, and four died. Several horses fell dead in the streets from the effects of the excessive heat. In one case both a man and his horse fell dead. The *Enquirer* of Friday says:

"Every body prays for rain, but it will not fall, though they look at the mottled clouds anxiously, and with an expression of ardent hope shadowed by a melancholy faithlessness in what they seek. For a fortnight past we have had blazing weather, without a drop of moisture, each day seeming as hot as it could possibly be, until succeeded by the next, which eclipsed its predecessor. The earth is heated as an oven, and at night radiates the warmth it has received during the day, rendering it impossible to sleep or to be corporeally comfortable in any way."

The same paper, of Saturday, says:

"Yesterday was fiery in temperature, being the most torrid day of this very torrid term. The mercury marked 102° and 103° in the shade, between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon. Everybody seemed prostrate with the intense heat, and no one, not called out imperatively, left the shade and comparative coolness of in-doors. A breeze was stirring occasionally, but seemed to have come from Lybia, so hot and suffocating was it. Instead of cooling or refreshing, it was burning and enervating, and it felt like the breath of a furnace. For more than two weeks the sun had beaten down on the earth until everything was burning and radiating heat—the city was like an oven and quivered with burning beams. It was impossible to be cool or comfortable in any way. All suffered, panted, and were physically miserable. A number of sun-strokes occurred, but we heard of but twelve, four of which proved fatal."

At Louisville, also, the weather has been excessively hot, the mercury ranging for several days last week from 95° to 100°.

An English Pluralist.

A certain Rev. Mr. PRETYMAN, having recently died in England, attention has been called by the Press to the preferments lavished upon him by his father, formerly Bishop of Winchester. A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal with the following interesting list of the situations held (not filled) in the Church by this meek divine:

SIR: Permit me to supply the blanks in the letter of your correspondent, respecting the late Rev. G. PRETYMAN, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c., from returns supplied to the editor of the *Clerical Directory*, and corrected in proof by the clergymen to whom they have reference.

	Annual Income.		
	£.	s.	d.
Chancellor of Lincoln, 1814	1,742	13	3
Prebendal Stall of Stoke, 1814	268	0	0
Rector of Wheathampstead and Harpenden, 1814	1,801	0	0
Perpetual Curate of Nettleham, 1814	45	0	0
Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles', 1817	669	0	0
Canon of Winton, 1825	735	0	0

With four houses for residence.

Thus it will appear that the gross income received during the last 45 years amounted to upwards of £226,000. I am, Sir, yours,

A CURATE OF 15 YEARS STANDING.

CAMBRIDGE.

Another supplies a notion of the way in which this enormous amount of money was spent by the late evangelist:

SIR: "A Churchman" refers to £98,210 netted by the late Canon G. T. PRETYMAN. Having (gratuitously) collected more than £360, mostly in half-crowns, for Archdeacon WIGRAM's Industrial Schools here, I could not succeed in getting one from this pluralist when I called upon him at Winchester; and on asking his father, the late Bishop TOMLINE, for aid for a Parochial School in this part of his Diocese, the Bishop replied to me, from Fardham Castle, that he would give 5s, on condition the books in use were exclusively those of the Christian Knowledge Society. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27. JOSEPH TOOMER.

The Battle of Solferino—A Curious Calculation.

From the Rochester Democrat.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to call your attention and that of the public to the following facts: In the late battle of Solferino, between the Allies and the Austrians, it is computed that three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers were engaged for at least twelve hours. Of these three hundred thousand were armed with muskets. Suppose each one fired once in ten minutes or six times in an hour, then the number of shots fired was twenty one million, six hundred thousand: or, if once in five minutes, forty-three million, two hundred thousand—if once in ten minutes, then only one shot tells fatally in seven hundred and twenty; if once in five minutes, then only one in fourteen hundred and forty, because the number killed from the beginning to the termination of the battle was less than twenty-five thousand—thus, ten thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Italians and French. Add to the twenty-one million six hundred thousand shots, the tens of thousands of balls discharged respectively by the Austrian and French fields of ordnance, then how comforting the truth that not much more than one ball in a thousand tells fatally in the battle-field—a thousand fall harmless at the soldier's feet. Amid all the improvements in this our age, the improvements in the arts of war, like the feeling of GOLDSMITH's pious Vicar, lean all on virtue's side. The implements of death wielded at Wagram, Lodi, Austerlitz and Waterloo were eminently more successful. JAMES WHYTE.

ROCHESTER, Monday, July 18, 1859.

Aerial Navigation.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, Monday, July 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is interesting to witness the inventive efforts put forth in regard to the "BALLAST FOR BALLOONS," to save some luckless wight a cracked skull by a sand-bag from one of the aerial ships (?) which it seems are likely to become common, if, as your Providence correspondence says, "the art of navigating the air is receiving a large share of attention." I wish it was so; but as yet there has been no evidence of it; and to contrive "*block-tin cars with compartments for water*, and taps to let it out," is about as sensible as the Atlantic Telegraph Company's contrivance of a brake to break the cable in the act of laying it. Allow me here to suggest to the Cable Company, when they lay another, to pass it through a gutta percha tube about two miles long, attached to the ship, *which shall be thick enough and large enough to float the cable*; or, in other words, to reduce its specific gravity to nearly if not quite the standard of salt water, dispense with all brakes, and put on the steam, prevent the friction in the tube by slush, and have a quantity of spare tube to supply the wear.

Now, I do not see that the first step towards aerial navigation has been made during the last half century, except the use of light carbureted hydrogen or coal gas. Ballooning has not been improved since MONTGOLFIER's time, but it is ballooning still—ascending in the air, at the mercy of the winds, and descending again; a way of making money by exhibitions—nothing else. But the air may be navigated, doubtless, and it only needs capital to be turned in that direction. It needs to be tried. Nobody has tried to navigate the air since the days of M. CHARLES. The attempts then were feeble, unmechanical and unscientific. *No rational experiment has ever yet been tried.* One thousandth part of the money spent on the Atlantic Cable would accomplish it.

Five men of good common sense, with a capital of five hundred dollars each, and with half as much determination as CYRUS W. FIELD, would *navigate the air* in any and every direction. Let them apply to the inventors of the country for plans—adopt that one which shall be most feasible, or a combination of them, and they will succeed and astonish the world. I will be one of the five.

LA MOUNTAIN, WISE and GAGER are balloonists. They sought for a current in one direction, and they almost found it. WISE has found it before, and so has GREEN of London. Had they gone in search of the trade winds they would certainly have found a current in one direction, and nearer the earth by two miles than the one they sought. A tub will float up the Gulf stream from the Gulf to Newfoundland, but can the ocean be navigated in a tub? The aerial navigation of those balloonists is all gammon—a misnomer to call either of them navigators. Ballooning is one thing; navigating the air another. Let us have the latter as something useful and worthy of effort.

AMATEUR.

A DESPERATE INDIAN.—William Baxter, an Indian boy, 15 years of age, at a late hour on Monday night assaulted a woman named Ann Hicks. The parties both live at No. 92 Rector street. Baxter stabbed Ann with a large pair of scissors in the neck. He was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am directed by the management of the Mammoth Musical Festival to correct a misstatement of fact which occurs in your journal of this morning.

The *only* trouble which occurred last evening arose from some difficulty between one of those present and a special officer employed on the grounds. This was promptly suppressed by the Police. No pistol shots were fired, and the disturbance in which a man was wounded happened at the corner of Sixth-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The management feel it necessary to state this for the purpose of reassuring the public. During last year's Festival's the completest order was maintained by a large Police force detailed by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER for that purpose, and they have the satisfaction of stating that this year even a larger Police force has been stationed in Jones' Wood during the present week, by which every chance of disturbance may be considered as totally out of the question. I have the honor to sign myself, yours, most respectfully, CHAS. S. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

Gov. Morgan went with his family to Sharon Springs, on Saturday, to remain through the present week.

The English and American Printing-House Squares Contrasted?—Our Mr. BAKER, who is now traveling in Europe, visiting all the principal Type Foundries, Printing and Publishing Houses, with especial reference to improvements in Typography, writes from London:

"I lately went to the English Printing-House Square, and found it to be a small, dark, gloomy, out-of-the-way place, as far inferior to our wide, open, public, and splendid square, as the English are in their Printing Presses and Machinery, compared with ours. The London Printers are astonished to know that we have so noble a place devoted to Printing, and are very much pleased with our "Steam Press," containing views of the Square, and its neighborhood." The new building of the NEW-YORK TIMES justly excites their admiration; they have nothing approaching it here. In fact, they are behind us in everything, and in nothing more than in their Printing-Houses—"Printing-House Square," especially.

As our "Printing House Square" is thus becoming so well known abroad, we propose to make its features still more familiar in every part of the United States, and will furnish, without charge, fine Electrotype Engravings of the Square to Newspaper Publishers who desire to give their readers a View and Description of this most prominent Printing locality in the world. The Electrotype Cut referred to, will be sent, upon application, to any part of the country. Copies of "The Steam Press" will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of a three cent postage stamp. Address

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c., Printing-House Square, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machine which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR Worcestershire Sauce, See that you get the GENUINE, which has LEA & PERRINS on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds*.

This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Wholesale agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, N. York. LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines At reduced prices. Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway. Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Musical Boxes, with American and Foreign Tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Musical Boxes, Mechanical Singing Bird, &c. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Kerosene Oils. A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon. AUSTENS, Agent, No. 89 Pearl-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes—The Largest Assortment in the City. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Rupture Curable.—The "RIGGS TRUSS," for efficacy, cleanliness, durability, and economy, is unequalled in the world. The Truss for varicocele also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages by all who are wearing it. No. 443 Broome-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes, from the best Swiss makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Musical Boxes, with all kinds of Accompaniments. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bartholf's Celebrated Sewing Machines. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. NEW STYLES $50 AND $70. Bartholf Manufg. Co., 434 Broadway, cor. Hudson-st.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Musical Boxes of all styles and sizes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Fine Shirts ready made, from $12 to $24 per dozen, at Nos. 37 and 39 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests For $1 each, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress-makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAIGHT—REYBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Putney, Miss SARAH F. REYBERT to Mr. DAVID HAIGHT, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

GIGNOUX—LASALA.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, July 16, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, CLAUDE M. GIGNOUX to AGATHA M. LASALA, daughter of the late John B. Lasala, of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 19, JAMES G. COOK, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 299 3d st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

AMSERVINE.—On Tuesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, CALEB S. AMSERVINE.

His remains will be removed to the family burial-ground, at North Salem.

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday, July 19, of consumption, EDMUND SHATTUCK, aged 45 years, formerly of the firm of Shattuck & Co., Hartford, Ct.

Hartford and Concord papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Capt. Joseph Webster, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 79th st., between 4th and 5th avs., Yorkville.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 16, EDWARD W., son of Benjamin Stephens, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, (corner of 4th av. and 21st-st.,) on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHANNON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 18, LIVINGSTON GOUVERNEUR, only child of Livingston A. Shannon, aged 16½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 20, at 11 o'clock, from No. 25 Powers, corner State st., Brooklyn.

CLARRENDON.—In South Brooklyn, on Monday, July 18, REBECCA CLARRENDON, of consumption, aged 26 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GILBERT.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, after a protracted illness, RICHARD V. GILBERT, of this City.

His relatives, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Alex. N. Gunn, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st. every hour.

Bridgeport papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday night, July 16, ABIGAIL TAYLOR, in the 79th year of her age.

CARGILL.—At Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Sunday, July 17, DAVID, son of the late David Cargill, Esq., in the 44th year of his age.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 393, July 19, 1859.

74, 43, 19, 36, 61, 68, 37, 65, 71, 24, 39, 14, 56, 32.

Class No. 394, July 19, 1859.

5, 55, 4, 58, 46, 41, 50, 13, 52, 71, 44, 23, 36.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 390, Extra, July 19, 1859.

23, 1, 35, 24, 33, 13, 66, 20, 21, 54, 7, 23, 8.

Class No. 391, July 19, 1859.

52, 13, 11, 57, 2, 78, 66, 46, 2, 40, 20, 12, 66.

Class No. 392, Extra, July 19, 1859.

[NOT RECEIVED.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 170 Greenwich st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SAVE THE PIECES!!

ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking-point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." Price, 25 cents.

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.

Wholesale Depot, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

Address H. C. SPALDING, Box No. 3,600 New-York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

ARTHUR'S PATENT SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.

Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles, E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

A DELICIOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC BITTER. A DELIGHTFUL AND REFRESHING BEVERAGE. FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.—This delicious Nervine Tonic Bitter, mildly tinctured with rhubarb, Peruvian bark, juniper berries and other vegetable, FOR WEAK AND NERVOUS MALES AND FEMALES, is a pleasant yet active Alterative Anti-Dyspeptic Diuretic, and for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite Habitual Constipation, Acidity or Sour Stomach, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Disorders of the Urinary Organs, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Nervousness, Weakness, Debility, Perspiration, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Colic, Dysentery, &c., it is conscientiously recommended, being A PURE JUICE OF THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE. Quart bottles, $1, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; RUSHTON'S, and at Nos. 417 and 663 Broadway; HAYES', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS. LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, AND OTHER SOAPS. A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.—BIDS WILL be received by the undersigned until 29th July for express privileges on board steamships *Yorktown*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, running three times a week between New-York, Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, at which points they connect with railroads running southwest, and extending as far West as Memphis, Tenn. This route is regarded as one of the most important and valuable in the United States. Full particulars will be furnished on application at our office. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

IMPORTATANT TO EVERY ONE—$100.—At this season Dysentery, Colic and Diarrhœa are prevalent, no one should be without a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment; it is a certain cure. $100 will be paid if it fails, if used according to the directions when first taken. This medicine has been 12 years before the public, and never has failed to cure. Sold all over the United States—25 and 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT. GIGNOUX'S NIAGARA has *never before* been exhibited in any way. THE FORMER has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKY FOR SALE BY CAMPBELL & SEAMAN N 34 4th-av.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Be sure to ask for

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LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.

The popularity of this fine TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.

The public and the trade are, therefore, cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequaled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.

As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.

It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.

For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.

No family should be without it.

Travelers and yachtmen will find it a most agreeable addition to their stores.

LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL—TONIC, Diuretic and anti-Dyspeptic, is a LIQUEUR HYGIENIQUE D'APRES RASPAIL. For sale by druggists, liquor dealers, &c. Wholesale depot No. 37 South William-st.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY. Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth 43 PER CENT. PREMIUM IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. This is equivalent to a reduction of 43 PER CENT. ON THE PRICE OF HUNGARIAN WINES. We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Claret and Hocks from $2 75 per dozen upwards. These wines are equal to French Claret, usually sold at $5. FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 179 Water-st.

ICE, ICE, ICE. 20 cents per hundred pounds at the depot of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore st., on and after Friday, July 22. P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS

The beginning of a NEW SERIAL, by CHARLES READE, Author of "Love me Little, Love me Long." Illustrated by TENNIEL.

A magnificent Illustration of the BATTLE OF MALEGNANO, by GUSTAVE DORE.

THE CITIES OF VERONA AND MANTUA.

An Illustration of the MIRROR TO EUROPE IN SEARCH OF AID FOR DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

A fine Engraving of the ZOUAVE CHARGE ON THE MINCIO.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES." By CHARLES DICKENS—Continued.

"TRUMPS"—By GEORGE W. CURTIS—Continued.

A NORSE FAIRY TALE, Illustrated. A PORTRAIT and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the new Austrian General, MARSHAL SHULICK. Besides an exquisite Italian Tale, the Lounger, all the News of the Week, Editorials, &c., &c., &c., &c.

FORMING THE MOST BRILLIANT AND INTERESTING AND SPLENDIDLY-ILLUSTRATED PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

ACADIA. By FRED. S. COZZENS, Author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers." Price $1.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND FARMING. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Price $1 25.

VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Price $1 25.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

Through the ocean speeds the lightning,
Bearing words of love and peace,
Through the world speeds LYON'S Powder,
Slaying vermin without cease.
Bed bug, roach, and flea, and fly,
Feed upon it, squirm and die,
His Pills like it from poison free,
Cannot hurt humanity,
Yet rats and mice they quickly slay.

LYON'S POWDER IS HARMLESS TO mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Beware of imitations and impostors. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

BEST FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES. SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 50 EACH. READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER. MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN, AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH. ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $3 EACH.

Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, 25 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles, 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 80c. per yard	5 60
Making and cutting	3 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	3 55
Total	$18 00

WARD, FROM LONDON, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, Between White and Walker sts.

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COMPOUND CHOLERA CORDIAL.

A pocket remedy of invaluable qualities in the prevention and cure of Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, &c. No household should be without this Medicine. Each bottle is inclosed in a neat box, which renders it also of especial convenience to travelers, to whom it will be found of great benefit in preventing the unpleasant effects often caused by a change of drinking water.

Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors. Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale, by W. H. TOWERS, Proprietor, No. 333 Broadway, New-York; which is also the depot for Towers' celebrated COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS. This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 287 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 135 Houston st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; C. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Bellew, Jersey City; U. T. Merses, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL PILES. A cure guaranteed. Reference given to hundreds of persons in this City, who were afflicted with piles for twenty years, and Dr. WITHER'S Pile Suppository cured them. Sold at the Bowery Drug-Store, No. 102, just above Broome-st.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!—"The dog star rages." The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip to purchase ice pitchers of LUCIUS HART.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.—A VACANCY occurs on the 18th July—a limited number of pupils taken. Practical and scientific agriculture taught with especial reference to wants of the student. Address HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing.

TO TRAVELERS.—UP-TOWN TICKET OFFICE for the sale of tickets to all towns of the Northwest, West and Southwest, open day and evening. Metropolitan Hotel. A. P. LELAND, Agent.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiting or washing, or would do general housework separately; no objection to the country; best of references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 511 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, or do general housework; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 261 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; have good City references from their last places. Apply at No. 220 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl, having four years' reference from her last place, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, either in City or country; is in every respect a most capable and thorough servant, of very neat appearance, good moral character and willing disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can come well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for this week, at No. 148 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND WELL-recommended young women, situations in City or country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and to do sewing or light chamberwork, for City or country, or would travel; is neat and tidy, and of trustworthy habits. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook and the other as laundress in a private family. Have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Have three years reference from their last places. Call at No 262 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARD-working and reliable servant, a situation; is an excellent cook, a very superior washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; can be highly recommended, and will be found a very neat, economical girl. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROFESSED COOK, A Protestant infants' nurse, a very experienced Protestant man-waiter and a few other carefully selected servants situations in gentlemen's families. Apply at T. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as dressmaker; would be willing to go out by the day or week, or in any other capacity where she could make herself generally useful. Call on or address ANNE DALY, No. 15 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as waitress; and the other as chambermaid, and do washing and ironing; have no objection to go to the country; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 436 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended cook, a situation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is also a splendid baker; has no objections to any part of the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do housework for a small family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 266½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook. Understands baking and pastry. Was in her last place two years. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country if required. Apply at No. 175 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and very kind to children. Prefers to go to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent fine laundress; by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av., north of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid, to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 97 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING OF GENTLEMEN AND ladies, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand and can give the best of reference. Call, for one week, at No. 1 2d-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, with her own baby seven weeks old, a situation as wetnurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at 70 4th-av.

NEWPORT, &C.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a nice situation at Newport, or elsewhere in the country, for a favorite English maid; she is an excellent waitress and chambermaid. Address Box No. 3 329 Post-office, New-York.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations on a farm; the man is a thoroughly practical farmer, understands his business well, and would be willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; are both persons of the most reliable and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Also, by an Englishman, a situation as gardener. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory reference, and can make himself useful in the house if required; of willing and obliging disposition. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; is capable to plow, mow and cradle, and a first-rate hand to take care of horses; can milk first-rate; been working with one man for a year; can recommend himself; has been in the country; would like to go there; good country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AN Englishman of great experience; is a single middle-aged man, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference of gentlemen; can be seen in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, No. 448 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction, and make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the old country and here; has no objection to any part of the country; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man who understands his business perfectly, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of his last employer. Address C. B., No. 18 West 20th st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A SITUATION, as coachman, or waiter, with some respectable family in this City. He has been employed in Europe in both of the above capacities, and can give good City references. Address S. F., No. 82 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a grocery or hardware store; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; salary no object at first. Best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,856 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Englishman; no incumbrance. Has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at 202 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one of good experience, well understands his business in all its different branches. Address G. S., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY, A SITUATION to learn the Battery or Plumbers' trade; has reference for activity, industry and character. Call on or address JOHN TRACY, No. 198 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until engaged, CHARLES, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, or at M. M. Long's, No. 478 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A good plain cook, and to assist in washing and making the butter for the family, to reside in a healthy situation two hours' distance in the country. Apply at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, to learn the business, a young man in the office, from 15 to 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who writes and figures well; salary from $100 to $150 the first year. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED—A MAN WANTED at a desirable place on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Call at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COOK AND FARMING hands—A coachman who is a thorough groom, a good plain cook and two good farm hands. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, with good recommendations.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamberwork, in a small family; must bring a good recommendation from her last place. Inquire at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
Forty per cent. reduction in prices
On all SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Comprising in part
RICH SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES AND LUSTRES,
PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
CHALLIES AND BAREGE DE LAINES,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
Wool, linen and cotton goods for boys' Summer wear, parasols, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c. Also, 100 pieces Canton matting.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET, BLACK AND colored silks, also Irish linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Swiss jaconet, and dress muslins, delaines, ginghams, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, brash, linen handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVER-STRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $360. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN ORGANS (12-STOP) SIMILAR to the Alexandre, but excelling all instruments of the kind in purity and power of tone, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.—PIANOS, MELODEONS, MUSIC stools, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, sofas, sewing machines, paintings, guns, revolvers, silks, &c. For sale cheap, to close the stock before the 1st of August, as the place will then be closed till the first Monday in September. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

A BARGAIN TO CASH PURCHASERS.—A first-class piano-forte, full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, covered case, City makers, at $400; instrument short time used; will be sold for nearly half its value if applied for immediately; has circular scale and all modern improvements. Call at No. 47 8th-av., between 1st and 2d avs.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 8th st.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN ENgaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education, he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 282 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 60 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 38 feet near Varick-st.
DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 63 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY—Twenty-one lease years for sale.
GRAND ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 36 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 96 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH E. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with a front on the Hudson River of 580 feet, within 15 miles of the City Hall, containing 3¼ acres. The improvements are a dwelling, 76x36, coach-house and stable, gas and ice house, &c., &c. The dwelling-house, which is very large, is built in the villa style, and fitted with every convenience; has gas, hot air furnaces and registers, range, hot and cold water, laundry tubs, bath, water-closets, marble wash basins, bells, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, in fact all the conveniences of a first class city house, and is adapted for residence throughout the year. The parlors and reception rooms have splendid statuary marble mantels, and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in the best style.
The grounds are handsomely laid out, with terraces, lawn and broad walks, &c., fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the river, and of the Palisades opposite. No place can be better adapted to the requirements of a gentleman doing business in New-York. This property will be sold for $10,000 less than its cost, as will be shown, and the terms of the sale will be made satisfactory. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3¼ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Wacabac. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c., if required. Conveyance can be had at the depôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect this property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH KNAPP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 60 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; is perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 87 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage-house, sheds, &c.; also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt. CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 21 Broadway.

FARM OF 40 ACRES, WITH CROPS, FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated near New-Brunswick, N. J., quarter of a mile from depôt, three quarters from steamboat landing; 28 acres under high cultivation. Plenty of fruit. Good buildings, soil water, &c. Price $3,500. Terms easy. E. G. LOCKE, No 20 Pine st.

A GOOD FARM, OR HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, wanted in exchange for 4,000 acres of first class, well selected farming lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 160 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
This day, WEDNESDAY, July 20, at the Merchant's Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$12,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, 1885.
$9,000 Northern Indiana Goshen Branch 7 per cent. Bonds, 1868.
$5,100 Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock.
$4,000 Indiana Special Preferred Canal Stock.
$600 Indiana Deferred Canal Stock.
$150 Indiana Special Deferred Canal Stock.
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds. (Hypothecated.)
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877.
14 Shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co. ....$63 each.
20 Shares New-World Fire Insurance Co. ....50 each.
20 Shares Security Fire Insurance Co. ....50 each.
Regular Sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, and at private sale. Office 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY STEPHEN BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 M.,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale,)
One-half of the right, title and interest, and good will of the Celebrated Bond Express establishment and successfully run over the elegant Providence and Worcester Railroad since 1847. This Express connects with Thompson & Co.'s, Fisk & Co.'s, Adams' and Fuller's Express Companies, and with Leonard & Co.'s, Worcester; also, with Harnden's, Adams', Earle's, Kinsley's and Drake & Co.'s Express Companies, at Providence. To be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 200 VERY CHOICE building lots on Bergen Heights, on the Clendenny estate, near the residence of Mr. John Raymond, within a short distance of the Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, and one and a-half miles of the Jersey City Ferry, over omnibus route. THIS DAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, as above, on the premises, about 200 lots of land, on Bergen Heights. This property is beautifully situated on an improved and improving neighborhood, overlooking the bay of New-York in front, and the Passaic Valley and the City of Newark in the rear. It will be sold together or in single lots or plots, as purchasers may desire. The location and accessibility of this property, moderate rates of taxation, &c., &c., render it very attractive and desirable to those wishing a residence near the city, as well as to any who desire to make an investment in property, sure to rise rapidly and permanently in value. Terms—10 per cent and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. One hundred and five dollars may remain at 6 per cent. on each lot until May 1st, 1862, and the balance to be paid in cash, on 1st August, 1859, when the deed will be delivered at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery street, and No. 20 Exchange Place, three doors from the ferry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands. The attention of the trade is called to this sale. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the cigars must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues describing brands, &c., ready on the morning of sale.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house, velvet and other carpets. Also, a gentleman's fishing and shooting articles, guns, pistols, fishing rods, bags, horns, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman street, prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods. Also a large invoice of fine City made goods.

A. V. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a prime assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown-stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9 and 4 o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN East Broadway, consisting of front and back parlors, front and back basement, and if required, one large room on second floor. The house is newly painted, and has gas, hot and cold water bathroom, &c. Inquire at No. 266 East Broadway, or at No. 242 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 126 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO TEACHERS OR DOCTORS.—TWO FINE large parlors, with an extension, to be let the 1st of August. Rent, $37 50 per month. Situated between 30th and 35th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Address SCHOOL-ROOMS, *Herald* Office.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A three-story, attic house, over a drug-store. Parlors on the second floor suitable for a dress-maker or music teacher. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 51 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., near Harlem and New-Haven depôt. Rent $90 a month, if taken immediately.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—Wanted to hire by the year, a small, neat cottage, with an acre of ground or more, at North Orange, N. J., within 5 or 10 minutes' walk of the depôt. Address C. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements, to be occupied by three adults, (brother, sister and servant;) location IXth or XVIth Wards. Address, or call at No. 7 Bank-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women.
Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 81 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

LAMPS FOR THE COUNTRY.—MODERATEUR, the most simple of all mechanical lamps, yielding most pleasant mellow light, and quite indispensable where no gas is to be had. Prices low for a great variety offered by WINDLE & CO., Importers of Housekeeping Hardware, No. 56 Maiden-lane.

WIEGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 177 Prince st.

PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—For military and civil purposes. It travels a mile in four seconds under water or ground, leaves no fire or smoke behind. For sale at No. 165 Broadway. Inquire of E. GOMEZ.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting, with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber. THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Duane-st.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT to all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.
This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.
The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.
J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st of January last, and a pro rata dividend on the stock paid subsequent to said date, out of the net profits the past six months, (two per cent. of said profits having first been placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund.) Dividends payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, June 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—AFTER PLACING TWO PER CENT. of the net profits to the credit of the Contingent Fund, the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., out of the profits for the six months ending June 30, on all stock paid prior to the 1st January last, and a pro rata dividend on all subsequent payments on account of stock. Dividends payable on and after July 15. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual *Semi-annual interest* on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of *Six per Cent.* per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and *Five per Cent.* over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18th. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, Prest.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1834, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, on the first mortgage bonds will be paid on the first day of August next, at the office of the Receiver in Portsmouth, Ohio, with exchange and interest thereon up to that day, no interest to be allowed after that day. Holders will deposit their coupons with Mr. LANIER, the trustee, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., who will forward the same for collection.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE COMPANY,
No. 14 Frankfort-st., New-York, July 7, 1859.
FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last three and six months, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent., on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of July.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company due July 20, 1859, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITORS of the late firm of HANDLEN & BARBER are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned on or before the 28th of July inst., at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., New York, for the purpose of having a dividend declared thereon. T. H. RODMAN, Receiver, &c.
JULY 9, 1859.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. M. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating a certain note, drawn by Hedenberg & Littell, dated Newark, Nov. 25, 1858, at 8 months, for $600; indorsed by Walter Fuller & Co.; same having been given for no consideration, is of no value.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 3 Wall-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 11th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN OIL COMPANY.—Office No. 30 South William-st., July 1, 1859.—The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. M. L. McDONOUGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall st., New-York, July 7, 1859—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 163 companies, and nearly $82,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C., also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 14, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be cancelled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, July [illegible], 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday the 18th instant, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER STREET, JULY 12.—Under the provisions of the By-Laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st.—New-York, July 12th, 1859.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible], 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July.
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, AT FULL best market rates, by KIRTLAND & CO., 2 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1859	[illegible]
LIABILITIES	[illegible]

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September, to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1859.
This Company continues the business of Insurance on advantageous terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
Dealers receive
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of July the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LORUT,	THOMAS B. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY C. [illegible],
STEPHEN CAMBRELING,	WILLIAM R. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM K. [illegible],
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAE,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurance against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, two doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY LADY, AMIABLE, AFfluent and accomplished, between 21 and 30, desirous of a devoted life companion, would not be disappointed by the advertiser, an American gentleman of the highest standing and connections, residing in this City, in the prime of manhood, aged 35; never married, with a good presence, refined manner, and Christian principles and deportment—an Episcopalian—possessing, in short, almost every requisite to render a lovely, affectionate and true-hearted woman happy in wedded life. Communications addressed, in sincerity, to A. L. H., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG SEAMAN, AN American, 24 years of age, and of good connections, purposing matrimony, wishes to form the acquaintance of some fair and intelligent young lady, also an American. Address D. F. T., Chatham-square Post-office.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in books, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 20 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.
No time more favorable than now to preserve small fruits. The best jars of all sizes for sale low. Jelly Presses to make jellies; jelly bags, jelly strainers; all under the reduced rates, to close out the stock.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of [illegible] and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free [illegible]. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper [illegible], &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the [illegible].
[illegible], DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES [illegible] by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick; No. 186 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and [illegible] Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES B. HAMMOND, M. D.,
[illegible] of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors [illegible] Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and [illegible] preparation from the root that has ever been [illegible] in medical practice.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] certain disease when regular treatment and all [illegible] remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction [illegible] the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in [illegible] in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous [illegible] the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy [illegible]. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine [illegible] but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible], that treats of the evil effects of early abuse [illegible] indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored [illegible] portraying every feature and phase of disease [illegible] exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted [illegible] the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and [illegible] the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging [illegible] trace of the virus from the system. [illegible] deplorable to witness some of the cases that are [illegible] to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven [illegible] the system by quacks to break out again in the form [illegible] and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and [illegible], night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES [illegible] years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of [illegible] with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there [illegible] interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives [illegible] in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 452 Broome-st., second block west of [illegible].

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different [illegible], and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the results of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every [illegible] disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S [illegible] has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical [illegible]. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private [illegible], at his old established office, No. 10 Duane-st., [illegible] Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above [illegible] 27 years, and has treated with success cases which [illegible] been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture [illegible] nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, [illegible] College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from [illegible] the above institutions may be seen in his office. [illegible] victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have [illegible] deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., [illegible] call on him with the certainty of being honorably [illegible]. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE [illegible], 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about [illegible] electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the [illegible] organs of the male and female, all their diseases [illegible] weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; [illegible] Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their [illegible] and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and [illegible] treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, [illegible] blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from [illegible] A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of [illegible] disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that [illegible] himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicine [illegible] provided for $1. Female diseases successfully [illegible]. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of [illegible] intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations [illegible] attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL [illegible] Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and [illegible], (No. 129 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, [illegible] excepted. The author's reputation in this [illegible] guarantees the most scientific and honorable [illegible]. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically [illegible] by means exclusively his own, the result of an [illegible] experience. Recent cases of disease cured im[illegible].

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE [illegible] of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies [illegible] monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief [illegible]. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private [illegible], containing particulars, mailed free, in letter [illegible], on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 56 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS [illegible] to be genuine must have my name as the [illegible] proprietor on each label, and my initials on the [illegible] every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. [illegible] Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and [illegible] nervous diseases, have been cured by this [illegible]. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible], New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is [illegible] certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure [illegible] the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure [illegible] change in application to business; many are cured in [illegible] days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to [illegible], and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth [illegible] and advice given. No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term [illegible] Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June [illegible], 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and [illegible] of, and all others in any way interested in, the [illegible] Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in [illegible] said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitesboro, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same [illegible] and place, or at such other time and place to which [illegible] matter may be then and there adjourned, take and [illegible] the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the [illegible] Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
Utica, July 15, 1859.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ELBRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors [illegible] cause, before William C. Thompson, County [illegible] of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
[illegible]law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. [illegible]ARDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
[illegible]law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible] MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
[illegible]law6mW* Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
N. VAN SCHAICK, President.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers' water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice [illegible] freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at [illegible] BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 32 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Loughran. Capt. Mount.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 12 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (Direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY. The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 3 P M
Sunday, July 24, 9:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 3 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kerr's Express by this boat.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEW-ARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur-st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare, cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. REECH.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.
WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, }
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL. }

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 462 6th-av.
JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th-st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express; and 4.30 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING house, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan. 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade, which they can influence. None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No. 143 Times Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVING 25 PER CENT.—The entire stock of new and seasonable housekeeping goods for sale at cost for cash. Lease and store fixtures, glass cases and sashes, wood-cuts and stereotype plates for sale low. An excellent chance for housekeepers to refurnish and renew, as the goods I offer are first-class, and at prices below what poor quality can be bought at. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely filled up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 138 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPECIAL PARTNER.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can command $10,000 is wanted in an old established manufacturing and importing business in the City of New-York. This is a very desirable opportunity for any one who has the above sum at command. Address A. B. C., Box No. 121 Times Office, appointing a personal interview.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a tea store, situated under the Library-building of Elizabeth City, N. J. Will be sold cheap if applied for immediately, at the store No. 105 Broad-st., Elizabeth City, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTORY, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be exchanged, together with the real estate, for City or country property. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS tact, with a capital of from $800 to $1,000, wishes to join in some remunerative business, manufacturing preferred, to which he can devote his whole attention. Address, with name, W. E. T., Box No. 109 Times Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 456 and 458 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 61st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—3,000 TONS ERIE PATtern, 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 213 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 62 Broadway, New York and New-York Times office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stables in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated, first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GAWREN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 68 Broadway.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangronis.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia $2 0
Cabin to Cape May 2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia 1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage ....$15 | Deck $6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Flo.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, July 27.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible]
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana 15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will receive freight for the above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, from Liverpool, is discharging under general order, at Pier No. 37, North River. Consignees will please send their permits on board and attend to the receipt of their goods.
All goods not permitted will be sent to public store under general order.
All goods left on the dock will be stored at expense and risk of owners. RICHARD IRVIN & CO.,
No. 98 Front-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The AFRICA will sail on the 3d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING WERE mailed at Houston, Texas, 20th June last, directed to the undersigned, and have not been received:
Four United States Bonds, (Texian Indemnity,) Nos. 2,905, 2,906, 2,907, 2,908, each for $1,000, with coupons attached, including the coupon due 1st July inst. Check No. 717, Robert S. Neighbours, United States Special Indian Agent, Brazos Agency, dated June 2, 1859, on Assistant-Treasurer, New York, favor Charles E. Barnard, and by him indorsed to A. Van Alstyne, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $1,200.
Draft A. Groesbeck, dated June 20, on David H. Paige, at sight, favor B. A. Shepherd, and by him indorsed to the undersigned, $670. Original Check No. 787 Bank of Hamburgh, South Carolina, dated April 26, 1859, on Bank of the Republic, favor R. Ward, by him indorsed to F. W. Saller, E. M. Daggett, Barnes & Turner, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, for $200. Check No. 654 Branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 7, 1859, on Bank of Commerce, New-York, favor Richard Holdsworth, and by him indorsed to D. T. Chamberlin, S. Ruther, Vincent & Owens, and by B. A. Shepherd to the undersigned, $250.
All persons are cautioned against circulating or negotiating the said Bonds, Coupons and Drafts under penalty of the law.
A liberal reward will be paid for their delivery to
J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—THE MEMbers of the Thirteenth Regiment are requested to meet at their armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will come before them.
Wm. Hutcheon, A. S. Dodge, Wm. E. White, H. H. Pitt, and others. E. LOCKETT, Orderly.

FREE ACADEMY ASSOCIATE ALUMNI.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at the Free Academy, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 P. M. WM. M. BANKS, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.
VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.
VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.
Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.
This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 15. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, IS SITuated on Long Island Sound, 17 miles from New-York, and 1½ miles from the village of New-Rochelle; accessible by steamboats three times each day, and by the New-Haven Railroad almost hourly; is in perfect order, and is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the country, and to southerners particularly, having business in the City, offers facilities unequaled. Stages always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the cars and the steamers, landing her passengers at the dock opposite the house. Fine boating, fishing and bathing. Apply to JAMES WILLIS, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats always in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3½ P. M., from Atlantic st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES SEEKING board in the country, can be accommodated at the private house formerly known as the New-York Bay Hotel, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, 3½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry. The place is beautifully situated on the Bay, commanding a magnificent view of the Narrows, Staten and Long Islands. Good fishing, boating, and bathing. Stages pass the place every hour. For particulars, inquire at the house.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm-house near a pleasant village in New-Jersey; location healthy and well shaded; within one and a half hours' from City by railroad and omnibus. Reference required. Apply at No. 20 26th st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, wife, child, and two ladies, where there are no other boarders, near river or sea-shore, with good and safe bathing. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address T. B., Box No. 320 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Several families and others can be accommodated with good board, moderate, within two minutes of the depot. Address ADVERTISER, Morristown, N. J., or inquire at the ticket office, Morristown, or No. 136 11th st., corner 6th-av., at the Real Estate office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in the neighborhood of Fort Washington, N. Y. The house must be pleasantly situated, with plenty of shade trees around it, and there must be no other boarders; the object is to possess the advantages of a country residence during the Summer. A line addressed W. S. W., Box No. 174 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

CHARMING RETREAT—ESPECIALLY FOR lovely scenery, beautiful shades, airy rooms, fine baths, pleasant drives and walks, amid mountain scenery and birds, sweet milk and luscious berries. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. Reference, J. Davidson, No. 35 Murray-st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FAMILY AT Washington Heights having two spare rooms, would take four ladies to board; situation high, airy and healthful. Parties wishing a social home in a religious family, where there are no other boarders, may address O. L. T., Box No. 172 Times Office.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat deck; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 75 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 43, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST., near Fulton Ferry. Large, pleasant, airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and the comforts of a home, for families or single gentlemen. Location convenient and delightful. Terms moderate.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and infant, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders only, below Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Board not to exceed $8 per week. Address S. H. F., Box No. 183 Times office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH Brooklyn—by a young gentleman who is in the city during the day. Address with terms, BOARD, Box No. 220 Times Office.

TO LET—A LARGE AND SMALL BEDROOM ON the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to suit, with gas, use of bath, &c., at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND CONCERT AND EVENING EXCURSION ON THE HUDSON, TO WEST POINT AND THE HIGHLANDS,
BY THE
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1859.
The Society has engaged for this occasion the elegant and well-known steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, together with a new Excursion Barge, capable of accommodating twelve hundred persons, and the arrangements will be such as to secure the entire comfort of all who join the Excursion.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, the celebrated Pianist, Messrs. FRADEL, H. W. MILLARD, and other artists of high rank, have tendered their services; and, together with the CHORUS of the SOCIETY and DODWORTH'S CONCERT BAND, will present a Concert of rare excellence, consisting of
OVERTURES, PIANO FORTE SOLOS, CHORUSES &c., &c.
Pianist to the Society, Mr. WM. BERGE.
Conductor, G. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.
The boats will leave the foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 4½ o'clock, touching at foot of 22d-st. and at YONKERS to receive the friends of the Society, after which the Concert will take place on the passage up the River.
The return passage will be devoted principally to dancing, under the direction of Dodworth.
There will be no Bar on board the boat. Refreshments of the first-class will be supplied by a popular caterer.
Tickets can be obtained only of the Members of the Society, or of the Secretary, at the store of Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 732 Broadway. Gentlemen's Tickets, $2, and Ladies' tickets, $1 each.
The Committee pledge themselves that this entertainment shall be of the highest order, and in all respects worthy the attention of the friends of the Society.
WILLIAM BELDEN, Secretary.
R. M. MARTIN, }
GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, } Committee.
HENRY CAMP, }
C. J. A. WERNEKE, }

WASHINGTON DIVISION NO. 4 SONS OF TEMPERANCE will give their 18th annual Pic Nic and Cotillion Excursion to Biddle's Grove, on THURSDAY, July 21, instant. The large steamboat Erie and double-decked barge is engaged; also two bands of music. A police force will accompany the pic-nic to preserve order. Tickets 50 cents. The boat will leave 10th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Thorn's Dock, near the Fulton Ferry, at 8, and the South Ferry dock at 8½. Persons coming from down town or from Jersey City can cross by the South Ferry boats over to Brooklyn to join the party. A. CAMPBELL.

TO CHARTER, AT LOW RATES, FOR EXCURSIONS—The splendid new low-pressure steamboat ERIE, of 614 tons burden, with or without the first-rate double deck barges; and the beautiful Biddle's Grove, can be called the Garden of America; is elegantly fitted with scups, and a spacious tent, covered with canvas; convenient for Sunday Schools or any other parties. Also, fine fishing, bathing and ball playing ground. The undersigned has got the full control of boat and Grove. Apply to JAMES RICH, No. 206 West-st., or ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The fast and commodious sea steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make excursions daily to the FISHING BANKS, on MONDAY, July 18, 20, 21, 22, and SUNDAY, 24th; leaving foot 10th-st. East River, 7 o'clock. Broome st. 7¼. Peck-slip 8 o'clock. Foot of Spring-st. North River, 8¾, and Pier No 4 9 o'clock. Tickets for the excursion 50 cents. A fine cotillion band will accompany the boat. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

EXCURSIONS FOR THE MILLION.—THE large and commodious steamers SOUTH AMERICA, or RIP VAN WINKLE and OCEAN BIRD, with Barges, for Charter at very low prices. Also, for Sale very low a Steamboat, in good running order, capable of carrying eight hundred passengers. Apply to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent, foot Robinson-st., pier No. 37 N. R.

EXCURSION TO CHOLERA BANKS.—Steamboat HUNTRESS, Capt. WM. FRANCH, will make an excursion to CHOLERA BANKS on THURSDAY, July 21, 1859, leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6½ o'clock, Peck-slip at 7, Pier No. 4, North River, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait and refreshments on board. The boat will positively make the landings.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON, with or without barges, may be chartered for Excursions, on application to R. T. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE [illegible]
Unequivocal success of the new burlesque,
LALLA ROOKH,
Or,
THE FIRE-WORSHIPERS,
Which will be given every night this week, with all its
GORGEOUS SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, &c.
CROSSING NIAGARA FALLS.
CAMP OF THE AMAZONS AT STATEN ISLAND.
GRAND PARADE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMAZONIAN GUARD.
FAIRY AQUARIUM.
This scene is, without exception, one of the most beautiful pieces of mechanism ever got up in this country, the entire stage representing an aquarium, in which are mermaids sporting amid sea-plants, fish, mosses, &c. To commence, each evening, with
THE IRISH LION.
TIM MOORE, (the Lion,) ....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Manager..........Mr. [illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1859.
The Drama in three acts, taken from Dickens' story of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Mr. Wilkins Micawber..........Mr. Burton
Daniel Peggotty..........Mr. Eddy
Miss Betsy Trotwood..........Mrs. Hughes
Owing to the extreme length of the play, no other piece will be acted.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Mr. JEFFERSON
Will take place at
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
NIBLO'S,
On
SATURDAY, July 23,
on which occasion Mr. JEFFERSON will appear in
THREE POPULAR CHARACTERS.
The bill for the evening will be duly announced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
W. STUART..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
Mr. STUART begs to acknowledge the receipt of many applications from parties desirous of engagement during the ensuing season. He will feel obliged if those persons who may not have received replies will be kind enough to consider their applications came too late. The same request is made to those who addressed their applications to Mr. Boucicault by whom they were handed to Mr. Stuart.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20,
Commencing with the soul-stirring Drama of the
LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
Followed by the ring-scene Drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.
Concluding with the comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
THURSDAY, an immense bill.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, July 20,
The performance will commence with the play of the
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Cynthia..........Miss Helen [illegible] Starlight Bess..Miss Luella
Concluding with the drama of
JENNY DIVERS, THE FEMALE HIGHWAYMAN.

JONES' WOOD.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE, DAY AND NIGHT.
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THE MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENTS.
THIRD DAY, THIRD DAY,
WEDNESDAY, July 20. WEDNESDAY, July 20.
DELIGHTED THOUSANDS
have unanimously pronounced the Mammoth Festival to be the
MOST GORGEOUS ENTERTAINMENT
THE WORLD HAS EVER WITNESSED.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
INCLUDING FREE EXCURSION BY STEAMBOAT.
At 1 o'clock—Mammoth Circus Company, Magic Carnival of Cordova, the Wizard, the Feats of the Ghost Family, the Punch and Judy Exhibition, the Performances of the Marionettes, and the great Ascension on a Wheel will simultaneously take place.
At 3 o'clock—The first part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 4½ o'clock—Second performance of the Mammoth Circus Company, the Magician, the Marionettes, the Ghost Family, Punch and Judy, and the second great Wheel ascension.
At 6 o'clock—The second part of the Grand Concert by the Mammoth Orchestra.
At 7 o'clock—The Grand Bal Champetre will commence on the mammoth platform for dancing, to the music of Hirschmann's celebrated Band and three other Bands.
At dusk—Grand flight and aerial race of Fire Balloons, the grounds splendidly illuminated with Calcium Lights, magnificent Pyrotechnic Display and Firework Festival.
On SUNDAY, July 24,
the programme will be strictly confined to the
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA,
SOLO SINGING AND CHORAL ASSOCIATIONS
IN THREE PARTS.
The First Part will commence at 3 o'clock.
The Second Part at 5 o'clock.
The Third Part at 7 o'clock.
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The SATELLITE and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD have been chartered expressly to convey visitors to the grounds, who purchase their tickets at the place,
FREE OF ALL CHARGE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
SECOND WEEK OF EPH. HORN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
NOTICE.
The Yellow tickets sold for this Festival will admit
ONLY
at the water-side entrance, and
NOWHERE ELSE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN'S LAST VISIT to New-York, as he has been secured for a five years' absence in Europe. Over 12,000 different experiments compose the catalogue of his feats, and a grand selection from them, embracing novelties in Magic, Necromancy, Magnetism, Spiritualism, and Ventriloquism, &c., will be presented on TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, calculated to please and interest all beholders. The smaller serpent here has just deposited a nest of eggs, and the larger one is now nursing her baby-anaconda. The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., are all here yet. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.—REGULAR Weekly Programme.—Every Sunday Evening—Sacred Concert—Vocal and Instrumental. Monday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Tuesday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Concert and Fireworks. Wednesday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Thursday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Friday—Concert and Soirée Dansante. Saturday—Arthur Napoleon—Grand Promenade and Vocal Concert. Admittance 25 cents. C. V. DeFOREST, Proprietor.

GRAND CONCERT AT FLUSHING, L. I. THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) July 20, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON will give a Concert at the Congregational Chapel, Flushing. Mr. SIMPSON will be assisted by Miss ELINA COURAN, the distinguished soprano, Mr. WM. BALDWIN, basso, Mr. FRANK GILDER, pianist, Mr. A. SEDGWICK and son, English Concertinas, and others.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the Dusseldorf GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEVENS' HISTORY OF METHODISM.
VOL. II.,
IS NOW THROUGH THE PRESS.
Price, 12mo, $1; 8vo., Illustrated, $2.
The first two volumes are complete in themselves, as they conclude the "Life and Times of Wesley." They will be sold independently of the subsequent volumes.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
From the New-York Independent.
From the breadth of view taken by Dr. Stevens, we have no doubt that thinking men will derive from his work, when finished, the most complete and full idea of Methodism, as seen from within, that has ever been published.
From the American Theological Review.
Methodism has at length found its historian. It is altogether the best work and the most thorough upon this subject yet published.
From the New-York Observer.
A signal and valuable contribution to Church history.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
If the subsequent volumes are as successfully executed as this, Dr. Stevens will have done immeasurably more than any former historian of Methodism to diffuse beyond the Methodist Church a correct appreciation of the most wonderful movement of the last century.
From the Evening Post.
This work has met with great favor from the press of nearly all religious denominations, from the Princeton Quarterly to the Boston Unitarian Review. The latter places it above D'Aubigné in important respects. The London Athenæum, usually hostile to American books, pronounces it by far the best history of Methodism ever published. It is not written for a sectarian purpose, but for the literary public, and its catholic spirit is universally admitted. CARLTON & PORTER,
No. 200 Mulberry-st.

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MILITARY MAP
OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.
By Lieut. J. C. Ives, U. S. T. E.
28x40 inches.
Price in sheet form $1.
With a chart on a large scale of the famous square, containing the fortifications, bridges, encampments, smaller towns and the
BATTLE-GROUND OF SOLFERINO.
Just prepared by Lieut. Ives.
Sent by mail, postage paid, for the price named.
From the New-York Tribune.
The only really useful map of the seat of war in Italy.
BLAKEMAN & MASON,
No. 310 Broadway.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of grass, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by CHARLES V. MAPES, Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Bookman Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, sold by T. GOODENOUGH, bookseller, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, and by the manufacturer. Send for a circular. J. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Ct.

Indian Troubles in Nebraska—History of the Pawnee War.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, July 8.

So many rumors are afloat, so much exaggeration, respecting the Indian troubles and their origin in this Territory, that we deem it necessary to give a concise history of the whole affair, which we have been able to gather from sources every way reliable.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,800, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte River to the north of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 8th of July by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontanelle, on the 25th, (Saturday,) and that night, Saturday and Sunday night, made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of Mr. DePuy to the extent of one hundred dollars.

On Monday, about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. Uriah Thomas, to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn above the mouth of Logan Creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering houses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontanelle, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining promise from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan Creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered, and cattle driven off or killed. Even the Post-office at Cuming Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming County, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven well armed men, mostly mounted—the Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The settlers were panic stricken, and anticipating a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites.

Here they divided their forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about 20, under the command of J. W. Pattison, proceeding up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called De Witt, some five miles further up. While at De Witt, on the 30th, 11 Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house, Pattison and his men lying in ambush, with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to execute this manœuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians, one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it prudent to go down to Fontanelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain. On the return to Fontanelle of the war party, dispatches were sent to this city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha Light Artillery Squad immediately repaired to Fontanelle. Gen. Thayer accompanied them, and took the command. Subsequent dispatches have been sent in for additional aid, and the balance of the gun squad and several others went out with the field-piece on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last, Gov. Black, and a small detachment of dragoons, under Lieut. Robertson, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination, in compliance with the request of Secretary Morton. Yesterday we learned that Gov. Black has been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from two hundred and fifty, mostly mounted, and of whom about seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at $15,000.

Desperate Affray at Huntsville, Ark.

From the Fayetteville Arkansian, July 2.

Since our last issue our quiet town was thrown into a high state of excitement, by a report that there had occurred on the public square of our sister town, Huntsville, a fatal rencontre, wherein Forrester Black, Esq., son of Col. William Black, of this city, and Mr. Warren Sams, a merchant of Huntsville, were killed immediately, and John Black and Dr. James Smithson, of this city, and Constable Moody and James Sams, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. All the above-named parties were personally known to most of our citizens, and the utmost anxiety was felt and manifested to know the particulars of the distressing tragedy. We proceed to give the particulars of the affair as it has been detailed to us by several eye-witnesses:

It appears that on Friday, the 24th inst., some altercation between James Sams, the son of Warren Sams, and Forrester Black, took place, in which insulting words and threatening actions were used by young Sams towards Black. No collision, however, resulted at this time, and it was supposed that there would be no further quarrel. Several hours afterwards some hard words were interchanged between Warren Sams and Forrester Black, when both drew weapons, the former a bowie-knife and the latter a revolver. Black's pistol missed fire twice, and was discharged at Sams twice, the last shot, as is supposed, taking effect in the head of Sams; Sams in the meantime advancing on Black with his knife. One of our informants states that Sams was in the act of falling when the report of firearms from an unexpected quarter was heard, and Sams fell instantly. Just at this time young Sams came running up with a double-barreled shot gun, and discharged one barrel at the distance of six or eight feet into the side of Mr. Black, and just as he was falling, fired the other barrel into his back, both barrels heavily charged with buckshot. Young Sams then attacked Dr. James Smithson, knocking him down with his gun, when Dr. D. C. Smithson, a brother of James, advancing to aid his brother, struck at Sams with a gun, but missed him and felled his brother to the ground. James Smithson, who, it seems, was unarmed, wrested the shot-gun from the hands of D. C. Smithson and chased young Sams off the ground, snapping the gun at him in his flight. Several pistol-shots were fired, and bowie-knives used, by some persons as yet unknown, probably by interested spectators. An idea may be formed of the unparalleled savageness of this street-fight, when it is considered that Warren Sams was shot with ten pistol balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast—that Forrester Black was shot twice with a double-barreled shot-gun—John Black and James Smithson wounded in the thigh, James Sams stabbed with a bowie-knife, and Mr. Moody severely wounded in the leg—and further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty and one partially discharged. Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced, save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the deadly shot-gun, and the clash of cold steel, until Sams and Black had fallen and their life-blood was pouring forth through the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of life, and a mature man in the autumn of his days, lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heart rending lamentations of mothers, sisters, wives, relatives and friends. Our informants say but a minute or two had elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with near a hundred women, who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief. We learn that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of several supposed to be connected with the affray, but no examination has at this date (June 29) been had.

Forrester Black was formerly a resident of this city; was a graduate of the Lebanon, Tenn., Law School, and had been for several years located at Huntsville in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed by his brother lawyers, and had many warm personal friends. We knew him as an intelligent, social, generous, unselfish gentleman, honorable and high-minded in his intercourse, whose heart was bound to his friends with cords of triple steel. He thus, unfortunately, fell at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a young wife, sisters and brothers and an aged father to bewail his untimely end.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson on Banking.

The following letter from the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson appears in the Nashville papers:

Binghamton, N. Y., Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

My Dear Sir: On my return from a few days' attendance upon the Court of Appeals, at Albany, I found your favor of the 13th of June, inquiring generally concerning the banking system of this State, and especially for the origin of the provision authorizing the modification or repeal of charters, the reasons which induced it and what has been the success of the New-York system under it.

It has at all times been the legislative policy of this State, from my earliest recollection, to grant no charters beyond the reach of legislation. With many special charters, there is, I believe, but a single one which claims exemption from this provision, and that is the Manhattan Company, chartered in 1799, ostensibly for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water; but which when it came to the practical exercise of its corporate functions, proved to have concealed in its stealthy verbiage a perpetual Bank charter.

The history of this charter doubtless served to arouse Legislative watchfulness and suspicion, and charters have since contained the declaratory provision that "The Legislature may, at any time, alter, modify or repeal this act." Under this clause two charters, at least, were promptly repealed, years since—one for being engaged in usurious practices, and another for having issued notes or checks contrary to the provisions of its charter. Yet, notwithstanding this summary treatment, so long as special charters were granted, the Legislature was annually besieged to increase the number, and the stock was so eagerly sought for that *millions* were subscribed where but *thousands* were to be distributed.

In short, so clamorous and importunate became the applications for bank charters, that it aroused popular feeling, and about 1839 a crude general banking law was enacted, throwing the business open to all who would comply with its provisions, and since that period no special charters have been granted, but those in existence were left to expire by limitation. This general law, with many amendments and improvements suggested by experience, constitutes our present system, and all new institutions are formed by its authority.

The general law under which our banking institutions are now formed and transact their business, is, like all other laws, subject to change, modification or repeal. And yet, there is no State in the Union which can claim precedence over this in the stability of banking investments, the safety of such institutions, or the integrity of their management; and, I am quite sure, that a proposition from any quarter to place this interest beyond the reach of Legislative supervision, for any time whatsoever, would be received with universal disfavor and remonstrance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

To A. G. Merritt, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

A Pleasant Lot of Reptiles.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A group of living serpents brought from North Carolina were secured for scientific purposes, and have been handed over to Professor Fears, of the Medical College, for safe-keeping. They consist of two rattlesnakes, two bull snakes, one spreading adder, one black racer, and one joint snake. They are all very fine specimens. Professor Fears intends to test the newly-discovered remedies for the bite of venomous serpents, of which accounts have been published. As these serpents nearly all eat and drink freely, they may be expected to live many years, and attain the maximum size of their species. The bull snakes and racer are over five and a half feet in length.

The first named are beautiful reptiles—if anything so generally repugnant to the descendants of Mother Eve may be classed as beautiful. They are called "bull snakes" the vulgar name—because of the peculiar noise they make. Their eyes are bright, skin of a buff color, with black spots and rings, and under the magnetic touch of Prof. Christy are as gentle as kittens; indeed they seem to delight in having him wrap them around his arms. They may be considered ornaments to the North State.

Not so with the black racer, which deigns to repose in the same cage with the bull snakes only through compulsion. With his head elevated, and neck magnificently curved, you behold the monarch of American snakes. He receives the fondlings of Prof. Christy with disdain, darts forth his black arrowy tongue, and shakes his tail as a warrior of old would his spear, a warning to mankind not to presume too much on friendship.

The joint snake is the wonder of the collection. It is now shedding its skin and is torpid, so much so as to admit of being handled at pleasure. We felt of its body, and it appeared cold and hard as a polished stick of wood. It lives chiefly in holes in the ground when at home, and is called a "joint snake" because of the structure of its tail, by means of the joints of which it can throw itself several feet.

The horrid looking rattlesnakes and the spreading adder occupy separate apartments in the same box, which is covered with glass—a thin partition between life and death. There are holes through the partitions to admit of a circulation of air, and through one of these we found that the adder had succeeded in drawing about a foot of his body into the apartment of his neighbor, the largest rattlesnake, but was unable to get either forward or back. Fortunately, the apartments are too close to admit of a combat.

Professor Felton and the Table-Tippers.

The Boston *Post* of the 19th, says:

"It is rumored among the spiritual circles in New-York, that Prof. Felton has become a believer, if not a medium, finding, in the course of his researches, that the evidence was irresistible. We do not, however, notice his name among the expected speakers at Plymouth; nor was he at the spiritual pic-nic the other day.

We find in the proceedings of the American Academy, a paper by him on the present state of the Greek language, in the course of which an account is given of a humorous description of a table-tipping scene in an Athenian almanac. We quote a passage of the translation:

"A few years ago, when table tipping was spreading over Europe, it visited Athens also. There is an amusing article on the subject in the Almanac for 1854, from which I take the following pleasing account of a table which imprudently disclosed the age of a lady who was present:

'If it only would move and walk about! But its education seems to be improving every day. It already talks and writes, and counts and sings and dances. But with all these feminine accomplishments, it is not free from some of what are called by men feminine faults. For example, it is talkative, thoughtless and unable to govern its tongue, or rather its foot. Thus, at an evening party once, after it had answered many interrogatories, to the general wonder and diversion, it was finally questioned about the age of one of the ladies present. The mischievous table, with much grace, raised one of its feet, and began striking the floor lightly, to the very great gratification of all, and especially of the lady, who saw herself the subject of general attention. It struck one, two, five, ten, and the lady laughed; fifteen, seventeen, and she continued to laugh. But the table kept on, and the lady's eyebrows began to contract. It struck twenty, twenty-one, and the lady held up her hands; twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty five, and the lady pressed down on the table with all her might; but the cursed piece of furniture continued obstinately, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and it struck the last number with great force, in confirmation of its truth. But, on the other hand, at the same moment, the betrayed thirty-years' old young lady fell backwards in a fainting fit, and all confessed that the experiments of the tables are dangerous, as affecting the nervous system.'"

Copley's Painting of the Long Parliament.

From the Boston Transcript, July 18.

The great historical painting by Copley, which has just been presented to the City of Boston, is an acquisition to the whole country. This work justly takes its place in the first class of historical paintings. It is remarkable for its exquisite finish, spirited grouping, and thorough truthfulness, combining correctness of portraiture with life-like vigor. The excitement of the event has fused all interests into one dramatic whole, each countenance kindling into that characteristic expression which would have been naturally inspired by the scene itself.

The spectator becomes a participator in the event. Surrounded by the soft light which falls through the gothic windows of St. Stephen's, he feels that he stands in the immediate presence of King Charles, and hears his authoritative demand for the five impeached members of the House, (one of whom, as all will remember, was the illustrious John Hampden.) Where are they? and shall they be delivered up? Among the Royalists, Prince Rupert is seen leaning eagerly forward, and near by stands Sir Edmund Verney, who, as standard-bearer to the King, is destined to lose his life at the battle of Edgehill. Immediately before the monarch, with dignified presence, William Lenthall, Speaker of the House, utters his remarkable reply—"I have, Sire, neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak, in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me."

With what breathless interest the assembled leaders of that great Council listen to those baffling words and watch the result. There, with earnestly thoughtful expression, stands John Selden, the scholar and patriot. Here is Sir Henry Vane, whose honored name is indissolubly connected with New-England. There we watch the countenance of Edward Hyde, whose writings as "Earl of Clarendon" are forever to be associated with the times in which he lived. Not far from his side, but with singular contrast of character, stands Oliver Cromwell, who was soon to hold in his hands the destinies of the Commonweath.

The painting is in excellent condition. The freshness of its tone has only been softened and mellowed by time. The most celebrated works of the Dutch masters were hardly more exact in their minute finish, while there is a breadth and spirit which gives character to the whole.

This work, together with that of the celebrated "Death of the Earl of Chatham," are undoubtedly the two great master-pieces of Copley. It was particularly desirable that this country should possess a production of such acknowledged excellence by one of her own sons, and especially appropriate that this work should belong to the city of his nativity.

President Quincy and the gentlemen associated with him, by this act of public munificence have conferred a distinguished favor upon the community, for which many will look to them with gratitude. We rejoice that they have chosen the Public Library as the place of its destination—where it will be both permanently secure and free of access to the public at large.

A Confidence Man at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, July 15.

For some time past, and within the past few days, a man by the name of George T. Massey, with his family, has been boarding at the Barlow House. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, and of that suavity of manner which is sure to win the confidence of those with whom he attaches himself to. During his absence, which has been a week or more, the busy tongue of scandal has been loud in his defamation. Some of his antecedents have been developed, which are rather of a curious character. It has been ascertained that some time ago he purchased the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis, which he paid in promissory notes. He flourished a while as landlord, but when the notes became due, they being protested, the house reverted to the seller. Out of employment, he set about doing something, and made a purchase of a lot of cattle from a man by the name of Betts, in St. Louis, for which he agreed to pay $1,500, paying him in bogus deeds of lands, all of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory.

Massey subsequently gave Betts an introduction to Miller, now in jail in Cincinnati, who also purchased a lot of cattle from him. He then came to Cincinnati and took a boarding-house, No. 109 Fifth-street, which he filled with furniture from an establishment on Fifth-street, paying for it in the same way that he did for the cattle and the Missouri Hotel—representing to the proprietor that he owned a vineyard about ten miles from Cincinnati. Having run a little low for means, he made application to Nicholas Longworth for a loan of $50, exhibiting to him documents which convinced that gentleman that he (Massey) was agent for a certain tract of coal lands. The money was loaned him and the millionaire was swindled. Arriving at the end of his string he vacated the Barlow Hotel, and left for parts unknown—bequeathing his wife and five children to the landlord. The question is, where will he turn up next?

Singular Murder in Missouri.—Effect of the Kansas Amnesty Act.—A correspondent of the St Louis *Republican*, writing from Vernon County, Mo., July 7, says:

"A murder was committed in this county recently under peculiar circumstances. On Sunday, 26th ult., John Denton, a resident of this county, came across a man in Nevada City by the name of James Hardwick, whom he arrested for the murder of his (Denton's) father, in Kansas, about a year since. Denton had Hardwick handcuffed, and placed securely under guard in the Court-house. He then made application for a writ, and being informed that he could not obtain one, from the fact that the act was committed in Kansas, thereupon Denton, who seems to be a very decided man, soon left town in company with his prisoner alone, stating that he was going to take him to Little Osage, in this county, where he had some friends, for security. This was about eleven o'clock. Next day Denton returned to Nevada, to attend the trial of a man whom he had followed and arrested for horse-stealing, and stated that Hardwick had got away from him. Four days after this Hardwick's body was found in a large prairie about ten miles from Nevada City, and Denton was thereupon arrested for the murder of Hardwick and committed to jail for murder in the first degree. Denton made a statement of the facts in the case before the Court. He stated that, while riding through the prairie, in conversation with Hardwick, that he (Hardwick) confessed to him that he was one of the crowd who went to the house of old man Denton after night, called him up from bed and shot him down, while he was standing in his door. Denton said, upon this confession of Hardwick to him, that he became perfectly enraged, and could not bear the idea of riding with the man who would thus openly confess to him the murder of his father, and at the same time recollecting that all offences, of whatever character, committed prior to the amnesty act of the Legislature of Kansas, last Winter, were considered as by-gones, and *seeing no redress for him under the laws of that country*, he, therefore, took the law in his own hands."

A Slave Kills his Purchaser.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) West.

About dusk, evening before last, two young men, who work for Thomas Hubbard, residing about 4½ miles from this city, on the Rochester road, were sitting on the fence near the house, when one remarked that he heard a gun go off, and very soon afterwards a pair of horses harnessed to a buggy came walking along slowly, coming west. They started to catch them, and as they neared the buggy, they discovered in the bottom of it what they supposed to be a drunken man, but who upon closer inspection, proved to be F. M. Wright in a dying condition. He was not quite dead, though barely gasping as they took him out of the buggy into the house, where in a few moments more he breathed his last. Instantly one of the young men mounted a horse and came to this city for the Coroner, who ascertained the cause of the death to be from a pistol ball penetrating the skull about one inch above the ear, and ranging forward. He also ascertained that about half an hour before, Drs. Krebs and Chambers, of St. Joseph, had passed the buggy near Cox's Mill, some three miles further on the road, and when they passed it, Mr. Wright and a stout negro were in it, Wright sitting on the left side with his coat off, the negro on the right side, driving. A young Mr. Castle and others saw them about the same time. At the mill, Wright and the negro stopped, and Wright asked the negro if he would have a drink of water. The negro said "No," very insolently, and seemed to be in bad humor.

The trace of blood was discovered for one hundred and sixty yards from the house, and a few yards still further back the sock and boot of one foot were found in the road. In the buggy were a bundle of bed-clothes belonging to the negro. Upon the murdered man's person there were no papers to show from whom the negro was purchased, but it is known here that Mr. Wright had left this city the day before to look at some negroes with a view to buying. The only paper discovered was a letter from A. Beattie & Co., of this city, addressed to a firm in Gentryville. Mr. Wright was in the habit of carrying his revolver in his coat pocket, and it is presumed that when his coat was off, the negro, while carrying it, stole the weapon from the pocket, and secreted it about his own person in order to perpetrate the fiendish purpose at a more favorable time. Upon the body of the deceased was found the sum of $1,846 60, but no weapons, and no papers except the letter above alluded to. From examination it appears that Mr. W. was affected with tetter upon his foot, and a reasonable supposition is that he took his boot and sock off to give it some attention, and while so engaged was shot down by the assassin at his side. Judge W. M. Carter, of this city, took charge of the money found upon the body, and started, yesterday morning, for St. Louis, after Mr. W.'s family, which consists of a wife and several children. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and we hope soon to hear of his arrest.

An American Pickpocket in France—Curious Letter.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Examiner.

The following letter was addressed to Dr. Edwards, of this city, Penitentiary Physician. The writer was, not long since, an inmate of the Missouri Penitentiary, occupying most of the period of his incarceration, the post of hospital steward. He proved a superior nurse—the best indeed that Dr. Edwards ever saw in that position. Coming daily in contact with the Doctor, he formed a deep attachment for him, which he proves by keeping the Doctor advised of his proceedings and whereabouts—this being the third letter the Doctor has received from him since his discharge from the Penitentiary.

We give the letter complete, suppressing only the names of the writer and some others.

Toulon, France, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

Dr. Jn. Edwards—Sir: I am in France once more. I wrote to you from Havre some time ago, and from Constantinople. I have just returned from Constantinople, on my way to Liverpool, England, and from there to the States of America. I hope soon to see you—in about five months. I am in the great naval port of France. They talk of nothing here but the war that is going on in Austria. I have got plenty of money, and can make plenty here. I am making up for those three years I spent in Jefferson City. Lots of fun, and plenty to drink, and thousands of pretty women. Who would not be a cross man, and live like a prince? Tell —— that I am here and would like to see him here. There are plenty of convicts here, with chains on, but they have not got me yet, nor never will. I am too sharp for them. I think you can tell Mr. Hughes* that I cannot spare the time to come and board with him yet awhile. I travel under the name of Dr. —— ——, and cure everybody—that is, their pockets, of loose change. Some may think that I am not in France, but I am. I shall leave here on the 1st of July for Paris, then to Calais, then to Dover, and then to London, and from there to Liverpool for New-York. Them three years in Jefferson City made a man of me, and a desperate one, too. I shall come to the United States and buy a farm, and settle down on what money I have got—a few thousand dollars. I hope Dr. Snodgrass is well. My best respects to him. Tell —— that Mr. ——, of the ——, can't put my name in the papers now.

Here comes some jolly fellow. Now for the wine, and cards, and women, and a drunk.

Good bye. Doctor.
—— ——

*Warden of the Penitentiary.

Sam Slick in Parliament.

The most notable man that the general election has sent up to Parliament is unquestionably Mr. Justice Haliburton, the Conservative member for Launceston. Mr. Haliburton has lived the greater part of his life in America, but he is not a Yankee, for he is of Scottish extraction, and was born in Nova Scotia. He is about fifty-four years old. In 1842 Mr. Haliburton came to England on diplomatic business, and on his return to America was made Justice of Nova Scotia. By profession he is a lawyer; but if he had never stepped out of his profession he would never have been known to us, and in all probability, would never have been a member of Parliament. His fame rests upon the authorship of certain well-known works which he has published under the *nomme de plume* of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker of Slickville." Mr. Haliburton made his first appearance in the House last week to be sworn. He is in person tall and portly, rather bald, and the hair that he has is grey. His face is full and somewhat florid, and he wears neither whiskers nor beard; and, on the whole, he appears, to a casual observer at a distance, a commonplace, plodding man, and might be taken for a farmer of the better class, or a respectable tradesman.

This was our impression of Haliburton, alias "Sam Slick," when from the gallery we saw him walk into the House, take his seat on the Ministerial side, and afterwards come up to the table to be sworn; and we said to ourselves, "So this is the immortal Sam! Well, he is not at all the man that we have imagined. Is it possible there can be so much humor, archness and waggery in that stolid looking man?" But afterwards, we had an opportunity of seeing him closer, and then he looked somewhat different. And when in the course of conversation, his face lighted up with a smile, we saw at once indications of his peculiar power; his small eyes seemed to twinkle and get closer together, and there was an expression about the mouth, full of that archness and roguery which abounds in his book. At a distance he seems Mr. Justice Haliburton, but closer, and when his face was lit up, we could easily imagine him to be Sam Slick. It is said that when he attended an Oxford Commemoration, and was greeted with cheering from the under-graduates, he threw up to his admirers one of his arch glances, and set the whole of the gallery in a roar of laughter. On Tuesday we again saw Mr. Haliburton on the benches of the House, peering through his small eyes into the curious scene before him, and we thought of one of his "Wise Saws;" "I'll tell you what, President, seein' is beleevin', but it arn't them that stare the most who see the best always." Well, we have at last now got a genuine humorist in the House. We have had wits before, but no humorist—at least, not in modern times.

Whether Mr. Haliburton will speak, and if he should, whether he will make an impression, must remain doubtful at present; but there can be no question that he will observe narrowly, and, perhaps, will give the world the result of his observations; and therefore we advise members to take care, and—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
We rede you tent it;
A chield's amang you takin' notes,
And perhaps he'll prent it.

When Sam Slick was an *attaché* in England, he went to the House, and he has given us his notion of some of the speeches heard there, which we quote: "A night or two afore I left town I went to the House of Commons. I ain't often there. It's stupid work, and more than half the time routine business, and the other half of it is a rehash of old speeches. Twice-laid dishes I can stand—salt fish and corn beef twice laid I can sometimes consait is as good as when first cooked—but old speeches served over and over again go again the appetite." Hear, hear, Mr. Slick! and we wish you could thoroughly inoculate the members with the notion; for the hashing and rehashing of old speeches, and setting them before us as something new, is one of the most characteristic faults of our House, and if you can remove this evil, or even mitigate it, though your claim to be a Conservative, you will be a great Parliamentary Reformer.—*London News.*

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

From the Chicago Times.

We take unusual pleasure in noticing the steps that are being taken by our citizens in the direction of making the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in this city, in the month of September, a perfect success. Certain competent persons have assumed the direction of such efforts as are being put forth, and the arrangements are consequently in a fair way to be carried out completely. It is needless to indicate those arrangements: it is sufficient to say that they are satisfactory to the executive officers of the Society, and perfectly adequate, it is believed, to all the probable demands of the occasion. The Society will be able to accommodate all who shall come to the Fair; and the city is fortunate in having a full complement of excellent hotels, and other places of entertainment. And we are informed that assurances continue to multiply, from every part of the country, that the Fair will be attended more fully, and that the contributions will be greater in number and more varied in character than has any previous one. With this prospect, we understand, the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements are making extraordinary exertions with reference to suitable grounds for the exhibition. Indeed they are nearly inclosed already. We rode through them last evening, and they appeared to us the best that could possibly be selected. No doubt they are the best that could be found in the United States. Situate in Cottage Grove, they are as beautiful and as cool as any that imagination even could covet. They embrace above fifty acres.

The Wheat Crop in Canada.—Reports in the Canadian papers give very flattering accounts of the wheat crop in the British provinces. The Dundas *Banner* says:

"We learn from Thomas H. McKenzie, Esq., Mayor of Dundas, that he has communicated with reliable parties residing in the following townships in reference to the state of the crops: Nelson, East and West Flamboro', Beverley, Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Garafraxa, Nassagaweya, Nichol, Woolwich, Durham, Arthur, Wellesley, Peel, Mornington, Grey, Ellice, Downey, Tuckersmith, North and South Easthope, Blanchard, Blenheim, North and South Dumfries, Wilmot, Waterloo, Ancaster, Blandford, Barton, Onondago, Seneca, Burford, Brantford, Dorchester, Dereham, Norwich, Bayham, Walsingham, Malahide, Southold, London, Westminster, Caradoc, Lobo, Williams, Yarmouth, Oxford, and Townsend. All, without exception, express a belief that the coming harvest will be an abundant one, although in places the frost did some evil as well as the weevil. The Spring crops, such as oats, barley, rye, peas, Spring wheat, &c., never promised better than they do this year, in all the above townships. Hay is, however, reported to be a very light crop. As the above townships comprise a large section of country, and as our information may be fully relied upon, we have reason to expect to see, ere long, a renewal of the 'good times' we have all been sighing for for years."

Auburn State Prison.—John P. Hubbard, Esq., one of the keepers recently discharged from the Auburn Prison, by Inspector Rhodes, has instituted proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law under which a single member of the Board of Inspectors has heretofore exercised the power of suspending officers, and appointing others to discharge the duties of those suspended. The point, as we understand it, is, that under section 4, of article 5 of the Constitution of this State, the Legislature could not confer any such power on a single Inspector. The paragraph in the Constitution reads as follows: "Said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein."—*Auburn Union.*

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. Bininger & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19.

$500 Ohio State 6s, '60	99¾	200 Reading R......s10	46
27,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	200 do	45¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	94¼	700 do......s60	45½
5,000 do......b60	94¼	600 do......b60	45¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	95	300 do......bnw	45¾
33,000 Missouri S. 6s	83¾	100 Ill. Central R....b30	64¾
50,000 do......b60	83¾	11 Galena & Chicago R	65
10,000 do......s60	83	65 do	64½
1,000 Cal. S. 7s, Bonds	81½	300 do	64¾
2,000 do	81½	76 Mich. Cen. Railroad	44¼
4,000 Br. C. W. Loan	100	124 do	44
1,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs.	98	50 do......s30	43¾
4,000 Mich. S. 1st M. 8s.	79	50 do......s30	43
5,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	15½	50 do	43½
10 Bank of Commerce	97½	50 do......s60	43½
15 do	97¾	100 do	43½
5 do	98	100 do......s15	43½
40 Am. Ex. Bank	102	500 do......s15	43½
10 Park Bank	105	30 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	8
95 Pacific Mail St. Co.	71½	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S	25
239 do	71¼	150 do	24½
250 N. Y. Central R.	75½	100 do......b30	24½
100 do......s3	75½	100 do......s30	24½
50 do......s30	75	100 do......s60	24½
100 do......b30	75½	100 do......b3	24¾
850 do......b60	75½	120 Chi. & R. I. R'd..b10	61½
400 do	75½	100 do......b60	61½
100 do......s10	75	250 do	61½
150 do......b3	75¼	200 do......b30	61½
350 Erie Railroad	6¾	350 do......b60	61¾
47 do	7	100 do	61½
200 Hudson River R.	33¾	50 do......s10	61½
100 do......b30	33¾	300 do......s3	61½
10 Nor. & Wor. R.	36	100 do......s30	61¼
50 Clev. & Tol. R....b60	25¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Cal. State 7s..bc	81	100 Chic. & R. I. R...b30	61½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	100 Reading Railroad	44¾
11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88¾	200 do	44½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	83¾	300 do......b10	44¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co..s10	71	50 Mich. Central R.	43½
55 do	71	350 do	43
100 do	70¾	50 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	24
100 Harlem R. P'd..s60	36	500 do	23½
100 do	36¼	50 do	23¾
100 N. Y. Central R 2d	75	110 do	23
50 do......b30	75	100 do......s60	23½
550 do	74¾	300 do......b3	23¾
100 Hudson River R.	33½	300 do......s3	23½
50 do......s30	33½	100 do......s10	23¼
100 do......b60	33½	50 do......s30	23½
150 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	61½	100 do......s10	23¾

Tuesday, July 19—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Exchange, noticed for some days past, was renewed at the early Board this forenoon, but gradually yielded on most of the Share list as the dealings of Monday progressed; so that at 4 o'clock the reaction amounted to ¼@½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, 2 ₩ cent. on Reading, and ¾@1 ₩ cent. on Galena and Chicago, Michigan Central, and Chicago and Rock Island. The weakness in the Guaranteed Stock of Michigan Southern was quite marked at the Second Board, and to a certain extent affected the whole Western list. The stock was sold down to 23 ₩ cent., closing 23¼@½ ₩ cent., against 25¼ yesterday afternoon. Hudson River yielded but ¼ ₩ cent.; Harlem Preferred ¾ ₩ cent.; and Pacific Mail ¾ ₩ cent. The closing price of New-York Central was 74¾@75, after some considerable sales at the morning Board at 75¼ ₩ cent. The downward turn in the Share market had no decided influence on State Stocks or Reading Bonds, which sold at about yesterday's rates; but it afforded much embarrassment (the first since Friday last) to the speculators for the fall, and they were by no means reluctant to press their contracts accordingly. This change of confidence, on lower prices, is by no means to be wondered at, nor is it unusual, under similar circumstances, any more than the spirit evinced by the *Bulls* when prices tend upward. The last-named party have had something of a harvest for some days past, and not a few of them seemed disposed to-day to let the market down preliminary to a fresh turn in the opposite direction. It is not improbable that such will prove to be the course of prices in Reading and two or three of the Western Stocks, if not in New-York Central. The general market left off dull, and Share prices, for the most part, tame.

The market for Money undergoes no change in Discounts. The transactions of which we are advised to-day are on lists of September paper, or 60 days, first-class names, at 6 ₩ cent., and November, or four months, at 7 ₩ cent. There is a good demand for all prime bills within these dates and it is remarked by the Bill Brokers that our first-rate merchants, both in the line of Dry Goods and General Merchandise are putting out their names with commendable caution. On Demand Loan, the rates of Money this week are quoted by some of the Banks and Trust Companies somewhat firmer, ranging 5 to 6 ₩ cent.

The Exchanges for the Cunard steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, are not so active as by the packets at the close of last week. The offering of transient Bank bills, however, is small, and the standard Bankers, on the spot, are getting 110¼ on London, 60 days' sight, and settling credits on the same terms. At the same time, short sight is made at 110½@110¾ on London, and f.5.10 on Paris. The engagements of Specie for this opportunity are moderate; less than half a million at 3 o'clock.

The Customs Duties yesterday were $351,000, and to-day $211,000, indicating the entry of several valuable cargoes from Europe by the German steamers and the *City of Washington*, from England. In addition to these results, the Sub-Treasurer has made further sales of $250,000 Treasury Bills, and his balance since the close on Saturday is up $421,000, standing at present $4,690,371.

The Bank Statement of this morning gives general satisfaction, after the heavy export movement of Specie last week. The official line of Specie is $23,223,000. This is something too favorable for the ideas of several of our cotemporaries—and other anxious croakers on the Street and at the Clearing House—as to what it ought to be under the circumstances, and as in May and June, when the export was going on rapidly, they seem exceedingly solicitous to go behind the record to predict what it is to-day and what it will be next on Monday's Statement. If they will only possess themselves in peace for a few days, they will probably find that after the additional export of the present week, the official average will show quite as much as (if not more) they *guess* to have been in Bank at the beginning of the week. Such they will recollect was the case several times a month or so back.

The following circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co., for the steamer to-morrow, thus reviews the financial events of the past fortnight:

Per Asia.) New-York, July 19th, 1859.

Our last advices are dated 5th inst. Since then the tone of our Stock Market has gradually improved and quotations for the greater part of railroad securities are decidedly higher. The certainty of abundant crops throughout the West has been the leading cause of this improvement. To-day, however, there has been a slight reaction. State Stocks have not all participated in the rise. The demand for money has been lighter than during the preceding fortnight. Missouri 6s have advanced 1; Virginia 6s ½, and California 7s 1 ₩ cent. Indiana 5s remain at 86. Tennessee 6s have declined ¼, and North Carolina 6s 1½ ₩ cent. Government 5s of 1874 are a shade lower: they close at 101½.

City and County Bonds—The demand continues to be very limited. The principal transactions have been in Brooklyn 6s and Detroit Water-Loan 7s, without change of prices; in San Francisco 10s at an advance, and in St. Louis City Municipal 6s, which, after having been sold at a decline, have recovered to previous figures. A few St. Louis County 7s, due in 1862, were sold at 91, and some due in 1864, at 89. Railroad Bonds inactive, but prices are generally higher. The sales of the different Erie issues have been quite insignificant, and prices of same have varied but little. Illinois Central Construction 7s have risen ¾; Michigan Central Sinking Fund 8s, 1; Hudson River Second Mortgage, 1½; Third Mortgage, 2; Harlem First Mortgage, 2½; Second Mortgage, 2; and Galena and Chicago First Mortgage, 1 ₩ cent. Illinois Central Free-Land Bonds are 1¼ ₩ cent. lower. There have been sales of Peoria and Oquawka Eastern Extension First Mortgage 8s at 78, (now held higher,) and of Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s at 65. Railroad Shares—There has been a general advance in prices, and, during the last week, more activity. New-York Central have risen 2½; Michigan Central, 4½; Illinois Central, ¾; Galena and Chicago, 2½; Chicago and Rock Island, 2½; Panama, 2; and Reading 4¼ ₩ cent. Sales of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati at 97½@99, and of Little Miami shares at 85. Money is abundant. Loans on call, 5@6; prime indorsed paper, 7@7½ ₩ cent. per annum. Exchange on Europe—Sterling is scarce. Bankers are obtaining 110¾@110½. The market is rather better supplied with Francs, at 5.12½@5.11¼.

The value of the week's exports (exclusive of specie) was $802,204, against $1,462,388, same week last year. Exports from Jan. 1 to date $34,270,370; same time last year, $34,939,849.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	¾@1
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ¾
North Carolina	¾@ ¾
Virginia	¾@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2½@2¼
Michigan	½@ ¾
Tennessee	—@ ¾
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	1¼@1½
Mobile	1¼@1½
Canada	—@ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	116
80 acre warrants per acre	86	92
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	86	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	18c.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	12@15 dis.	8@10 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each.	26@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz	1 26@ —
Five franc pieces	96@ —	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 10@16 30
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 03½@ —		

Real Estate....Tuesday, July 19.

Mr. Ludlow sold under foreclosure certain property on the north side of Forty-sixth-street, 223 feet 9 inches west of Broadway, 15 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. E. W. Fisk, $4,600.

By order of Supreme Court, Mr. Bleecker sold the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 225 West Twentieth-street, on the north side of the street, about 260 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, near the Theological Seminary grounds. Mrs. Harriet G. Habicht, $6,525.

The Sheriff sold as follows:

House and lot on the north side Twenty-second-street, 404 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 22 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Alderman Anson Herrick, $10 000.

House and lot on the south side Thirtieth street, 202 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 22 by 98 feet 9 inches. Cornelius Stevens, $9,000.

Lot north side Thirty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. $4,000.

By James Maurice, referee, there was also sold a plot of ground, with two-story and attic frame house, coach-house, stable, &c., situated on the south side of Eighty-third-street, 126 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and near the well-known little pond on the east side of the Bloomingdale road; 75 feet front and rear by about 78 feet deep. Baker, Wells & Co., $4,166, which figures probably had something to do with the incumbrances on the property.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold four lots northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet fronting Fourth-avenue, and 100 feet in depth.

Also, six lots adjoining north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 10 lots in all, at $1,900 per lot, ($19,000.)

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, July 19.

Capital Stock	$35,120,400
Loans and Discounts	58,703,500
Specie	4,645,000
Due from other Banks	6,731,000
Due to other Banks	6,854,000
Deposits	18,423,800
Circulation	6,890,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy—tendency downward; sales 500 bbls. at $2 75 for sour; $3 50@$3 75 for State and extra Illinois; $4 50@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6@$6 50 for double extras. Wheat dull and drooping, with light retail sales at 71c. for Chicago Spring; $1 06 for red Ohio; $1 45 for new white Kentucky. Corn quiet and no sales. No sales of other Grains. Whisky steady; sales 100 bbls. at 25c. Canal Freights, 9½c. on Corn; 10½c. on Wheat and 25c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—7,000 bbls. Flour.

Albany, Tuesday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour in better demand for all grades at a decline of 25c. ₩ bbl.; sales about 1,300 bbls. Corn Meal advanced 14c.@15c. ₩ 100 lbs. Wheat—There is light milling inquiry; sales 600 bushels White Michigan at $1 45; 460 bushels White Canadian at $1 50; and a small parcel choice White Michigan at $1 42. Oats drooping; sales 2,600 bushels sound Canada East at 45c., weight; and 500 bushels do. at 43c., weight. Corn firmly held and more doing; sales 1,500 bushels prime round Yellow at 90c. Rye 88c. ₩ 56 lbs.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day 800 bales at 11½c. for middling. The *City of Washington's* news had no effect upon the market. The sales of the last three days add up 3,000 bales, and the receipts 550 bales, against 1,650 for the same time last year. Sugar firm, at 6¾c. for fair. Molasses, 40½c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour dull and lower, sales small. Wheat in better demand; sales, 18,000 bush., including 6,500 bush. Milwaukee Club, at 73c. Corn, better demand; sales, 2,000 bush Illinois, at 80c. Oats scarce; sales, 1,700 bush., at 40c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat 17,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 19.

Flour unchanged. Wheat active for new White, which commands $1 50; Red, $1 40. Corn quiet, Yellow 86½c. Oats dull. Whisky dull at 27c @28c.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 18.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 19.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¼; Reading Railroad, 22½; Morris Canal, 34½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
[illegible]	July 23	New-York	[illegible]
Arago	July 23	New-York	[illegible]
Great Britain	July 30	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
Edinburgh	July 2	Glasgow	New-York
Africa	July 9	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Europe	July 16	Liverpool	Boston
John Bell	July 16	Glasgow	Quebec
Hammonia	July 26	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
Quaker City	July 30	New-York	Havana

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Name.	Date	Leaves	For
Star of the West	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—G. B. Cumming and lady, child and 2 servants, Howell Cobb and lady, C. W. Peterson, Miss S. Hoyt, Miss F. [illegible] Robinson and lady, J. S. Hardie, Miss Hardie, [illegible] Brown, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Porter, Mrs. C. E. [illegible] infant, 3 children and servant, Mr. Dillon and [illegible] Mrs. Sutcliffe, Miss A. Bowman, Mrs. A. C. [illegible] and Miss Robert, A. Fawcet, lady and servant, [illegible] Beal, Miss A. Doyle, E. F. Dalzebelsbeen and lady, [illegible] Prendes and lady, S. Jacobs, M. Cohen, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. C. Grandet, Mrs. W. Johnston, infant and [illegible] Misses A. B. and C. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Bright, Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Miss Root, Miss [illegible] Miss Shaler, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. M. A. Smith, 3 children and servant, Misses Wells, Miss Ashmore, Miss [illegible] Miss Hutton, Miss Hall, Geo. W. Shirly and lady, [illegible] Hopkins, H. B. Ring, Mrs. M. L. Owe, Mrs. [illegible] man, Miss Cutler and friend, M. J. Freeman, J. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Boykin, G. N. Hale, [illegible] Harvin, D. Rose, S. S. Howard, John May, Wm. [illegible] M. B. Avery, C. Jones, N. M. Russell, W. G. [illegible] J. Anderson, Miss Church, W. O. Howard, Mr. and [illegible] Butler, M. B. Oliver and lady, Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, [illegible] W. S. Davis and infant, Miss M. Parker, Miss A. [illegible] W. B. Hardie, N. N. Curtis, Miss Orme, J. G. [illegible] and lady, J. H. Brigson, lady and child, Master [illegible] Miss Mitchell, Dr. Winkler, Miss S. Peabody, [illegible] Campfield and lady, Dr. C. W. West and son, [illegible] and lady, C. M. Forsythe, F. M. Schoonmaker, [illegible] den, W. G. Andrews, S. Hutchings, J. C. Lamb, W. [illegible] Ferguson, Mr. Hamblin, J. W. Jumper, J. W. [illegible] V. Holt, R. Hill, L. Glynn, J. Henderson, A. [illegible] W. W. Lester, W. W. Woodward, W. C. Carroll, P. [illegible] McGriff, F. Corbin, J. P. Bingham, F. [illegible] Russell, H. Sherman, D. Bechil, A. Mayer, A. [illegible] S. Cohen, B. Sussman, J. G. Bethler, Mr. Brydon, [illegible] McDonald, F. W. Cotman, Dr. F. Parker, Mr. Middleton, G. L. Pratt, S. Smith, J. H. Bruton, J. L. Kirkland, F. Stonebacker, C. Merriskie, S. W. Perry, C. [illegible] Brewster, W. Menton, Mrs. A. F. Burrall, Miss [illegible] Dr. L. S. Burrall, J. Newcomb, J. S. Wilkinson, C. [illegible] Ward, J. McAllister, John Naley, and 25 in the steerage—Total, 187.

In steamship Ariel, from Havre and Southampton—E. Killioux, Mme. Bonaffee and son, Richard Thomas, E. Richards, Mme. M. C. Quiltal, Dr. E. Craghey and lady, H. Delorine and lady, J. A. Rodolphe, E. [illegible], C. Greppo, W. C. Stamp, S. Stamp, Capt. A. J. Fletcher, R. Campbell, Miss L. Savage, Mme. Weil and child, A. Weil, E. Uhlmann, O. F. Gibson, Chas. Black, D. Samuel, Miss Waviere, Miss E. Loeb, Mrs. Black and family, Mr. Locher, Mr. Wellington.

In packet ship Amazon, from London—Miss F. Atkins, of Cincinnati; Francis F. Morris, of Paris; Edward Johnson, of London.

In ship Victory, from Liverpool—Mrs. Ainsworth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon rises... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 30 | Gov. Island.11 20 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, (Br.) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Artisan, Foster, Baltimore, ——; Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships J. Guthrie, Pitman, Richmond, J. W. Phillips; Rebecca, Klugist, Bremen, Muller & Kruger; John [illegible] Pember, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Mary Le Blanc, Richard, Fogo, J. S. Dealey.

Brigs Time, (Br.) Robinson, Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, Whitman [illegible] & Co.; Abby Elizabeth, Phinney, Bahia, J. R. Day; Storm King, Neff, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Baltimore, Blye, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Grace; Ocean, (Neap.,) Jacimo, Lisbon, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Henrietta, Hodsdon, Havana, J. A. Machado.

Schooners J. Fish, Bickmore, Salem, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Laura Jane, Ketcham, Alexandria, M. Bedell; [illegible] Jones, Garmow, Cedar Key, J. Ashbush; Fear [illegible] (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, R. J. Godwin; M. W. [illegible] Boyd, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jasper, [illegible] ney, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Margaret, Hanson, [illegible] Point, J. Hunter & Co.; W. Raleigh, Phillips, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Marshall, Chichester, Richmond, C. [illegible] Pierson; Commerce, Daniels, Norfolk, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 1:45 A. M., off Cape Romain, exchanged signals with steamship Montgomery; 10:30 P. M., 10 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with State of Georgia; Monday, 1 A. M., south from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 9 A. M., north from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida—all bd. S.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Havre July 6, and Cowes same day, at 9:30 P. M., with mdse. and 102 passengers to D. Torrance. 11th inst., lat. 46 22, lon. 33 30, passed a steamer, bd. E. July 14, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 45, passed ship Onward, bd. W. July 17, 8 A. M., lat. 41 38, lon. [illegible] passed steamship Vanderbilt, hence for Southampton and Havre.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston July 16, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London and Mystic, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Parkersburg, Ramsay, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Amazon, (packet,) Hovey, London, and Portsmouth June 14, with mdse. and 115 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Wm. Watson, (of Thomaston,) Hewes, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 360 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. No date, lon. 65 38, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

Ship Odessa, (of Damariscotta,) Barstow, Middlesborough, River Tees, Eng., June 2, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had very moderate weather, with calms, nearly the entire passage. 8th inst., lat. 38 31, lon. 49 32, passed a large iceberg.

Ship Cairo, Wooster, Rotterdam 44 ds., with mdse. to Muller & Kruger.

Ship R. Sherman, (of Boston,) Hichborne, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. and 230 passengers to David Ogden.

Bark Grotto, Downey, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sampson & Chase.

Brig Margaret, (Br.,) Everett, Demerara June 25, with [illegible] East Harbor 8th inst., with salt to Pendleton & [illegible]—vessel to Wm. Lancaster.

Brig Experiment, Williams, Matanzas 1st inst., with sugar to E. Cunard.

Brig William Crawford, Colburn, Elizabethport, for Gardner.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew. Had light weather.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Reed, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Brig Orinoco, Ray, Cherryfield 8 ds., lumber to master.

Brig Denmark, Staples, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Abaco 10 ds., with fruit to J. Rowe.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Bourne, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Excelsior, (Br.,) Martin, Sydney, N. B., 10 ds., with coal to Thos. James.

Schr. Pocomoke, Duffy, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Lovel Peacock, Mankin, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelley, Albany, with lumber, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelley, Albany, with lumber, for New-Bedford.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. H. P. Stoney, Woodman, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Pulford, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Manhassett, Blake, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Lochiel, Fuller, Elizabethport, with coal.

Schr. President, Small, Westerly 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Harvest, Lawrence, Portland, with fish to master.

Schr. Henry Clay, Jones, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Julia Maria, Eaton, Elizabethport, with coal.

Schr. Orion, Hart, Port Ewen, coal, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Boundabal, Andrews, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

SAILED—Fr. brig L'Ocean, for Guadeloupe.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 19, sunset—One brig outside the bar, bound in. Four barks, one brig and one ship are at anchor near the Spit, bound on. No vessels have gone to sea to-day. Wind S., fresh; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, July 19, sunset—One brig passing the Highlands, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind moderate from S.; weather very thick outside.

BOSTON, July 19—Arr. steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; brig Samuel William, Haines, Messina.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 19—Spoken, July 15, lat. 46 [illegible], lon. 41 [illegible], ship James Foo, from Newport, bound to New-York, with foretopsailyard fished, and jib-boom carried away.

NORFOLK, July 19—The schr. Wm. H. Reina, of Staten Island, has been got off, and arrived here to-day, leaking.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Arr. brigs Tiberius, from Cienfuegos; Wm. Moore, from Turk's Island.

Miscellaneous.

For California.—The first class clipper-ship West Wind, Baxter, Commander, is rapidly loading, at pier No. 15, East River, in W. T. Coleman & Co.'s line, to sail punctually on the 25th of July instant. This vessel rates A 1, in every respect, and in three good passages to California has always delivered her cargo in perfect order.

The steamship Columbia, of the Charleston line, this morning taken the Great Balance Dock, for examination.

The American ship John Wade, Sept. [illegible], was abandoned in the Gulf of Stream—no date.

The Nelly Sandford, from St. John, N. B., bound to Penarth Roads, was totally lost at Grand Manan, [illegible] 15. Crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]—bark, from New-York for Wilmington, [illegible] lat. 37 40.

Elizabeth Swift—bark, (whaler,) with a whale alongside, June 26, 100 miles N. of Western Islands.

G. W. Hall—bark, from Palermo, and 29 ds. from [illegible] Rock, bound to Philadelphia, July 13, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 73 50 48.

Louisa Hatch—ship, bd. E., June 26, lat. 43 30, lon. [illegible]

Suwannee—brig, bd. S., July 10, lat. 39.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, June 24, Br. barkantine Wm. [illegible], for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, July [illegible] 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of [illegible] and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.